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THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Why Not Another Conference on China?

Russia And Great Britain In China

By Nicholas Roosevelt

Economic Research for Shanghai

By Eleanor M. Hinder

The Crisis of Bolshevism

By Theodor von Renteln

American Opinion on the Wanhsien Incident

許密 勒論叢報

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1926

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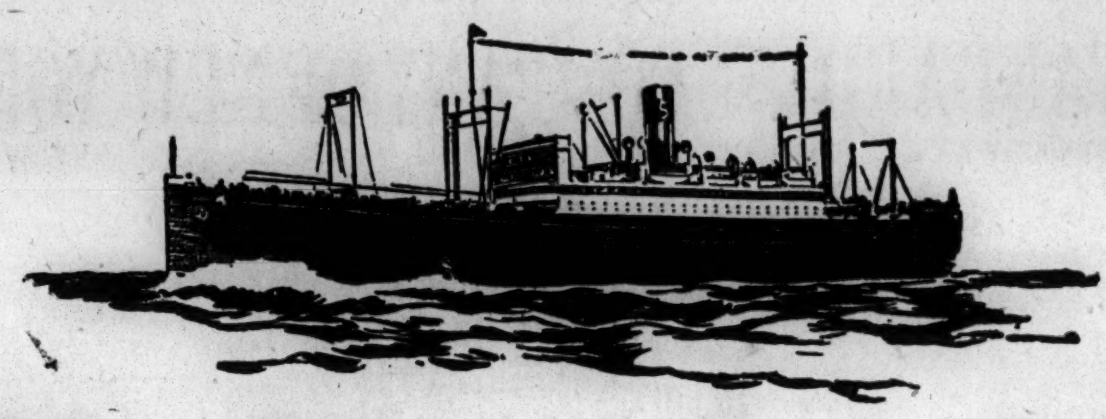

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Why Not Another Conference on China? 229
- The Attitude of the Missionaries on the Treaty Situation... 230
- Twenty Years of Japanese Administration in Manchuria ... 231
- Eight Reasons for China's Present Troubles..... 232

Special Articles
- American Opinion on the Wanhsien Incident 232
- Russia And Great Britain in China By Nicholas Roosevelt 234
- Economic Research for Shanghai....By Eleanor M. Hinder 240
- The Crisis of Bolshevism.....By Theodor Von Renteln 242

News from South China 247
Men and Events 248
The Week in the Far East 252
From the Chinese Press 251
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 255
What Ships Carry between America and China..... v

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WHY NOT ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON CHINA?

ON SEPTEMBER 15, the Italian press, published what appeared to be officially inspired articles stating that Japan and Great Britain were conducting secret negotiations on the subject of common action in respect to China. The report stated that the British foreign office had made a proposal to Japan in this regard and that Japan had replied to the effect that she would be willing to negotiate such an agreement provided Great Britain would agree to a postponement of the construction of the Singapore base, a reduction of the naval and military force at Singapore, a recognition of Japan's interests in Central China and abstentation from interference with Japan's interests in Manchuria. The foregoing report in the Italian newspapers probably had its inception in the mind of someone seeking to foment international discord, for obviously Great Britain would not knowingly try to enter into another compact with Japan after all of the troubles which the Empire suffered in lost prestige in this part of the world as a result of the late Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

HOWEVER, the report constitutes an interesting specimen of the sort of rumors which are now in circulation in various parts of the world respecting possible international action in consequence of the present China situation. First we hear that Japan and America and Great Britain are holding "conversations" on the subject of intervention in China; then we hear that Japan and France have entered into a secret compact to block tariff reform; and finally we hear that Japan and the Soviet are either in a secret agreement to divide up Manchuria and Mongolia to the mutual satisfaction of both parties concerned, or, on the other hand, are making active preparations to fight a bloody war over their interests in China. And even this does not exhaust the subject, for there are a whole crop of rumors regarding the secret financing of Chinese political leaders by foreign nations even down to our own slippery local dictator Sun Chuan-fang who is alleged to have recently received some thirteen million silver dollars from a "certain" nation, the truth of which report is vouched for by journalists of another more or less "certain" or "uncertain" nation. It all points to the obvious fact that all has not gone well with the Chinese Republic since the optimistic days of the Washington Conference when the European Powers and Japan renounced their imperialistic ambitions and announced, on paper, at least that China was to be welcomed into the family of nations as an equal. The fault of course for the present mess does not rest entirely upon the Powers for there has been an

equal amount of cussedness in China where leaders of mediaeval minds and temperaments still think more of silver dollars than they do of human welfare.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE established China's independence on paper, but China's leaders have not had sufficient imagination or intelligence to respond to the opportunity offered. Instead of effecting unity and thereby achieving a strength which no foreign Power or combination of Powers could withstand, China has engaged in the luxury of internal discord and has accomplished worse than nothing. The Tariff Conference, authorized at Washington for the purpose of reforming the Chinese Tariff Administration has failed ;the extraterritoriality Commission has completed its investigation and the report probably will be filed away in the archives of various foreign offices to accumulate dust. About the only thing accomplished has been the production of considerable good copy for the newspaper correspondents and subject matter for high-brow discussion at Williamstown and other places where so-called experts air and obtain publicity for their views. However, there is no reason for discouragement on this point for it required about a dozen international conferences in Europe before Charles G. Dawes got his reparations scheme accepted and thereby made himself Vice-President of the United States. Therefore, to get back to the China situation, and also to provide an opportunity for the presentation of our own views, Why not have another international conference on China? The United States took the lead at Washington and even the most pessimistic admit that something was accomplished, if not for China, then for the Powers themselves in improved relations in respect to their interests in this quarter of the world. In view of the obvious failure of China to take advantage of the opportunities which Washington held out, in 1922 then why not give her another chance. Invite her to send delegates to another conference called specifically to consider China questions and not to be complicated by arms limitation discussions or other extraneous matters. Such an invitation extended to China at this time would force the Chinese leaders to unify on some policy or would make it self-evident to the world and to the Chinese themselves that the troubles which afflict the nation are of their own making due to inability to get together, rather than to outside interference. Why not have another conference on China? It couldn't make the situation any worse!

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MISSIONARIES ON THE TREATY SITUATION

DESPITE NUMEROUS editorial broadsides directed at their heads by the *North-China Daily News* and other British newspapers in China, based on the contention that missionaries should not dabble in politics, the members of the National Christian Council concluded their annual conference in Shanghai last week and passed the following resolutions:

That while the National Christian Council is not in a position to speak officially for the organizations which have combined to bring it into existence, yet after studying closely all the recorded actions of these organizations, we, collectively and as individuals, place on record our conviction.

1. That the Christian Church and Christian Missions should preach the Gospel and perform Christian service in China upon the basis of religious liberty freely accorded by the Republic of China, and that all provisions in the treaties with foreign countries for special privileges for the churches or missions should be removed.

2. That the present treaties between China and foreign powers should be revised on a basis of freedom and equality.

3. That we are glad of the steps already taken towards this end by the Governments concerned and trust that they may persist in their efforts till satisfactory results have been achieved.

4. That whatever were the historical circumstances which led to the present state of affairs, its speedy remedy is now the joint responsibility of Chinese and foreigners that in this task we need the spirit of persistent forbearance, understanding, and love on both sides.

The Council therefore calls Christians in China of whatever nationality or occupation to a more fearless following and of Christ, whatever the cost and to co-operation in bringing His Spirit into our international relationships.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN Council is composed of representatives of protestant missions interested in the China field and of representatives of the Chinese Christian churches. As we understand it, the Council is a purely voluntary organization made up of representatives appointed or elected by the various missionary groups and by the Chinese Christian churches. It has no power to enforce its decisions upon the various missions or churches and is maintained purely for the purpose of coordinating protestant Christian thought in China. Resolutions which are passed are sent to the various home mission boards abroad and to members of the various missionary organizations in China. The National Christian Council constitutes a serious attempt on the part of the foreign missionaries to coordinate thought on religious subjects and other matters affecting the development of Christianity in China. And since the development of Christianity in China is deeply affected by the present political and economic transition through which China is now passing, it is natural that the Council should consider these matters and express its views. The National Christian Council has just as much right to express its views on these matters as has the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai, or the editors of foreign newspapers published in Shanghai. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 American missionaries in China and according to common report they expend about G. $15,000,000 a year in their work which is chiefly educational and philanthropic. The investment of American capital in China in mission and educational work is said to be approximately G. $100,000,000 or considerably in excess of the American commercial investment in China. There are about a dozen American managed colleges and universities in China, which with affiliated educational institutions under foreign missionary direction, have an enrollment of about a half million Chinese students. From a purely business standpoint the management of mission interests in China is a serious proposition. Obviously the missions must keep abreast of the times if they are to fulfill their purpose, just as the Standard Oil Company of New York or the British American Tobacco Company of London, must keep in step with the times. When mission organizations fail to keep in step with current thought or conditions in China, or fail to coordinate themselves with the Chinese people whom they are attempting to serve, then the reason for their existence in China ceases. Americans at home who contribute their funds toward missionary work in China do so for a number of reasons as varied as the ideas of the thousands of contributors, but all of the reasons may be boiled down into the statement that their purpose is to help the Chinese people. Therefore the National

Christian Council, which is made up of representatives of those who are responsible for missionary work in the field, must keep in touch with what is going on in China, hence the National Christian Council. If mission work in China is affected by the so-called unequal treaties, then, obviously, it is the duty of the Council to study the situation from every possible angle and express its views on the subject for the guidance of those in the field and those at home who maintain the organization.

TWENTY YEARS OF JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

THE GOVERNMENT of the Japanese leased territory in Manchuria, comprising the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula, has just published an attractively illustrated and printed pamphlet of some 82 pages in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of Japanese administration in that area. This area consisting of some 1,400 square miles of Chinese territory was leased originally to Russia on March 27, 1898 for a period of 25 years subject to extension by mutual agreement. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, which concluded the Russo-Japanese war the lease was transferred to Japan. In 1915, in accordance with the terms of the Japanese Twenty-One Demands, China, under pressure of a 48-hour ultimatum agreed to the extension of the lease for a period of 99 years from the original date of the cession of the territory. The first clause of the treaty which China signed with Japan, following the forty-eight hour ultimatum of May 7, 1915, reads as follows:

> Article 1.— The Two High Contracting Parties agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny and the Antung-Mukden Railway, and the terms of the South Manchuria Railway shall be extended to 99 years.

WHEN DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese delegate, brought up the question of the leased territories at the Washington Conference, Mr. Hanihara, Japanese delegate, in referring to the Liaotung Leased Area, in part said, "As to that territory (Port Arthur and Dairen) the Japanese delegates desire to make it clear that Japan has no intention at present to relinquish the important rights she has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice. The territory in question forms part of Manchuria, a region where, by reason of its close propinquity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and national safety." Dr. Koo in the course of his reply to the Japanese claims in Manchuria said, "....it is clear that China has such truly vital interests in Manchuria that the interests of any foreign power therein, however important they may be in themselves, cannot compare with them. The fact of close proximity of Manchuria to Korea, if it justifies any claim to consideration, can be equitably appealed to only on the condition of reciprocity." In addition to the statement by Dr. Koo, the Chinese Delegation made another important declaration on this subject which was presented by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, part of which was as follows, ".... These treaties and notes (Twenty-one Demands) stand out, indeed, unique in the annals of international relations. History records scarcely another instance in which demands of such a serious character as those which Japan presented to China in 1915, have, without even pretence of provocation, been suddenly presented by one nation to another nation with which it was at the time in friendly relations." Dr. Wang in the course of his declaration also called attention to the Note which the United States Government presented to Japan at the time the Twenty-One Demands and ensuing Treaty were being negotiated, which stated that, "in view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as the result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of Japan (and also of China) that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door Policy."

THE FOREGOING references to the historical status of the Japanese Leased Territory in Manchuria, all of which appears in the official minutes of the Washington Conference, are of interest now owing to Japan's recent celebration of the twentieth anniversary of her occupation of this district. There is of course no reference to the disgraceful episode of the Twenty-One Demands in the attractive pamphlet which the Japanese Administration in Manchuria has just published in commemoration of her twenty years of occupation of the territory. The pamphlet deals chiefly with Japanese accomplishments in the development of the area since she came into possession of it. The Chinese population of the area (including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway) has increased from 386,000 twenty years ago to a present population of 846,000 and in addition to the Chinese there are 174,162 Japanese, 9,839 Koreans and 1,907 of other nationalities. This increase of population, according to the pamphlet, has been due " . . . to the immigration of Chinese who have been and are being attracted by the development *by the Japanese* of the resources of the country." The city of Dairen which has a total population of 202,463, of which number 76,121 are Japanese, is now the second largest port in China in volume of foreign trade, being second only to Shanghai. Here, says the pamphlet, "the Japanese and Chinese live side by side ... and in recent years the residents have become well initiated into the privileges of citizens of a self-governing city." In reference to the police administration, we are informed that "it is not too much to say that the Kwangtung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone are the safest localities in all of China and the number of prominent Chinese who choose to locate under Japanese jurisdiction permanently has been increasing steadily." Much has also been done for education of Chinese, according to the report, which declares that "the Chinese are afforded as good education facilities as are the Japanese, from primary to college education and that recent increased thirst for knowledge among the Chinese is taxing the existing school accommodations. . ." On Page 17 of the pamphlet is a picture of the primary school for *natives* in Dairen, which, we suppose refers to the Chinese population. Altogether the report of Japan's imperialistic adventure in China's territory over a period of twenty years is an interesting one and from the standpoint of materialistic development, in a certain sense, we suppose, justifies imperialism. The territory is well policed and governed and provides a pleasing contrast to the adjacent bandit-ridden misgoverned domain of China's ex-bandit warlord, Chang Tso-ling. However, in connection with this question, we seem to remember having heard a famous state-

ment by one of the Filipino politicians recently that he would prefer a government run like hell by Filipinos to one run like heaven by the Americans, so we leave it at that.

EIGHT REASONS FOR CHINA'S PRESENT TROUBLES

THE *Chinese Courier* a "mirror of Chinese public opinion" published by Chinese interests in the English language in Shanghai offers the following eight reasons for China's present internal complications:

(1) The insatible ambition for power and wealth on the part of the military leaders whose minds have been poisoned by politicians with their own axes to grind.

(2) The lack of a strong national army to wield the big stick over the heads of truculent Tuchuns and military men who are lesser lights.

(3) The maintenance of large forces of mercenary troops as a sort of bodyguard to be transferred from province to province at the whim of the overlords, resulting in abnormal appropriations which cripple the efficient working of any and every national or provincial budget.

(4) The existence of unequal treaties by means of which trade opportunities may be so manipulated as to always place the Chinese trader or manufacturer under circumstances so adverse as will prevent them from competing successfully with foreigners.

(5) The giving of affective and effective support on the part of foreign governments to military meteors in the firmament of Chinese politics, thinking that by doing so they would be able to put a stop to agitations for China's treatment in the family of nations on a basis of strict reciprocity. The supply of political loans and modern munitions and occasionally the exercise of undue restraining influence to influence the war fortunes of one of the two camps engaged in conflict: these are specimens of a kind of foreign intervention which is not spectacular as is the case with an appeal to arms but is nevertheless the cause of a serious set-back of the hand on the clock of national reconstruction.

(6) The failure of the people to move fast enough and in unison to set up a government that is so capable of managing its affairs as to ensure the welfare of the people.

(7) The economic standard of the masses is such that they could not but make their voice of complaint heard and welcome means and ways whereby the burden imposed by the general high cost of living which affects them most severely will be lightened.

(8) Lack of adequate transportion and communication facilities to form a national league of civic crusaders whose business is to arouse the national conscience of the people to an extent that this very problem of bringing the provinces closer together physically and spiritually may be solved.

The foregoing reasons for China's present troubles are rather all-embracing, but should any of *The Review's* readers still be unsatisfied as to what is wrong with China, we recommend a perusal of two recent books, "The Truth About the Chinese Republic," and "What's Wrong With China," the titles of which at least suggest omniscience.

American Chamber of Commerce Offers Use of P.S. Directories

A file of city directories and telephone directories of American cities has been placed on file for use of members and the public in general at the office of the American Chamber of Commerce, 3 Canton Road, China.

This library of directories will be found useful in looking up names of factories, firms, individuals, publications, etc.

First Refrigerator Car Comes to China.—The first refrigerator car in China has recently been put in service on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway according to the Chinese Economic Bulletin. This is one of the 21 refrigerator cars ordered from Belgium by the Ministry of Communications. Nine of these cars are to be appropriated for use on the Tientsin-Pukow Line, 5 on the Shanghai-Nanking Line, 4 on the Peking-Mukden Line, and 3 on the Shanghai-Ningpo-Hangchow Line. The cars have each a loading capacity of about 22 metric tons; empty weight is about 30 metric tons.

American Opinion on the Wanhsien Incident

(*From the Literary Digest, Sept. 25*)

THERE WAS A TIME, and that not so many years ago, observes the Pittsburgh *Sun*, when an incident like the recent skirmish on the Yangtze River between British gunboats and Chinese soldiers "might easily have led to the occupation of Chinese territory and its eventual annexation to the British Empire." Even to-day, remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*, "this incident would raise an acute international issue were it not for the fact that there is no Government or near-Government in the Chinese Republic on which responsibility for the deaths of seven British naval officers and seamen can be placed." The orthodox procedure would be for Great Britain to make "strong representations" to the offending nation, and to follow this with an ultimatum. But, points out the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, apparently the only way to deal with the Chinese in this region is by direct action. This the British gunboats did, shelling the city of Wanhsien, several hundred miles up the Yangtze from Hankow. This international conflict, we are informed by John Gunther, London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, "was caused by a grotesque error made by a gunrunning English skipper." This explanation, we are told, "comes from an authentic source, thus clearing up an affair which has been cloaked in mystery from the beginning." According to Mr. Gunther

The Story of the Affair

"The story of the origin of the Yangtze affair is tragicomic enough to fit into the general pattern of the Chinese puzzle. It appears that two British merchantmen, the *Wantung* and the *Wanliu*, were anchored some 600 miles above Hankow, near the town of Wanhsien. They were carrying munitions and arms consigned to Gen. Wu Pei-fu.

"Through some incredible error the captain of one of the ships began unloading his cargo, when he found he was giving the precious guns not to Wu's men, but to a detachment of Wu's enemy—the Red Army from Canton itself. When the mistake was discovered, it was too late.

"Then Gen. Yang Sen, one of Wu's subordinate officers, hearing the Cantonese had the guns, assumed the British officers were double-crossing him and proceeded to open fire. He captured both ships, which he still holds. The imprisoned officers, however, were rescued by a relief party of the British Navy after a brisk and bloody action, which heretofore was counted as the inexplicable origin of the whole affair.

"The international complications begun by the British captain, who couldn't tell one Chinese from another, are far-reaching. British officials make no effort to minimize the gravity of the situation. If the Red Army, having captured Hankow, should capture other cities, it might advance eastward down the river toward Shanghai."

Altho the British force lost more men than they rescued, "England could not have afforded to let this outrage go unnoticed," explains the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "Such a course would have impaired her prestige, which is always an important matter in dealing with Orientals." The fact that Great Britain did not "ravage the country with fire and sword as a punitive measure," or "use the incident as a pretext for grabbing more land," convinces the Pittsburgh *Sun* that Great Britain "has acquired patience, along with age and experience; she no longer goes about with a chip on her shoulder."

Brings Much Press Comment

One of the things the Wanhsien skirmish did, besides stirring the British lion to action, was to draw the attention of editors and foreign correspondents to the chaotic condition of affairs in China and revive the talk of intervention by the great Powers. According to the New York *Times*, the situation in China to-day is not unlike that just before the Boxer uprising, with this difference: "At that time there was some semblance of national authority, which was ultimately able to quell the anti-foreign riots and to restore order. Now China is split into warring factions, without power to maintain or to restore order." In fact, declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "the new situation bristles with disturbing implications." As a writer in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* explains:

"China continues in chaos, any establishment of the Central Government on a footing of order and discipline still depending on the outcome of the civil war. There continue to be three great groups of armies in the field. Manchuria and Central China are held by the allied forces of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Up North, between the mountain passes and the Mongolian border, are entrenched the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang, the 'Christian General,' forced out of Peking by Chang and Wu. Feng is reported returned

from Moscow. While his armies are quiet, the South Chinese, or Cantonese, forces have been on the aggressive. The Cantonese are commanded by Chang Kai-shek, who is virtually head of the Canton Government. Canton is anti-foreign, and its attitude to Great Britain is little to be distinguished from one of open warfare.

"Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are ostensibly supporting the Peking Government recognized by the Powers. But that Peking Government itself not only is unable to secure the Powers their treaty rights, but feels impelled by the tide of opinion throughout the country to try to upset the existing international arrangements. Washington, with all its traditional friendliness to China, was forced recently to protest against a Peking project of a loan which would have affected the revenues pledged for previous foreign obligations.

American Sentiment Against Intervention

"American sentiment is overwhelmingly against intervention. British popular sentiment, it is believed, would be equally opposed. But it is becoming increasingly difficult for foreigners to live and do business in China with the foundations of the old order giving way more and more. That is why Great Britain's plight is a matter of concern to all the Powers except the Soviet, which is gleefully exploiting the present confusion."

Thus the unending civil strife in China moves from a provincial to an international plane, notes *The Evening Ledger*. The United States is in a sense on the edge of the present crisis, for there are said to be approximately two thousand Americans in the "war zone," and the United States now has seven gunboats in the Yangtze River patrol. But the attack upon the British at Wanhsien, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, "is regarded here as a matter which should be dealt with by the British Government in its own way, and in which the United States Government is not directly concerned." In Tokyo, "the press is solidly against intervention, and is anti-British in tone, say dispatches.

One result of the international conflict on the Yangtze, we are informed by James L. Butts, Peking correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, is that it "has completely eclipsed the great civil war raging in Central China." To quote the London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"The two Chinese leaders at present most conspicuous in the internecine struggle are Chang Kai-shek, who is the commander of the force at Canton in the South, and Wu Pei-fu, who is the commander of the forces of Peking, but now is down the Yangtze Valley, half-way between Peking and Canton, defending the Hankow-Wuchang district against Chang's attacks. It was the adherents of Wu who seized the British steamers.

Boycott Cause of Trouble

"The trouble in South China at Canton grew out of the Chinese boycott on British trade at Hongkong. The Canton Government under the leadership of Chang is known as a Communist clique because of the support rendered it by Soviet Russia, but the principal tenet of the party is nationalism—China for the Chinese.

"China is more than a thorn in Great Britain's flesh—it is several thorns, each of which is painfully obvious but wholly unsusceptible to treatment by the usual methods of diplomacy. England is doing her utmost to preserve neutrality in the Chinese civil war, but now finds herself violently quarreling with both the combatants."

Another writer in the New York daily, Philip Kerby, former newspaper correspondent in China, tells us that—

"Great Britain's attitude in the present Yangtze crisis is being watched with keenest interest by every foreign Power signatory to the Boxer Protocols of 1901 and 1904, since British investments in China are estimated conservatively at more than $500,000,000, and, with the possible exception of Japan, Great Britain has the largest vested interests inside the Great Wall.

"Not since the Taiping Rebellion has Great Britain been confronted by a similar situation in China, but the interesting point is that Britain is in a sense powerless to act. An expedition can not be sent against Wanhsien, because at this time of the year the water is so low in the Yangtze that only the shallowest draft vessels can proceed above Hankow. The Chinese undoubtedly took this into consideration when they opened fire on the British gunboats.

Great Britain and Wu Pei-fu

"Another interesting development in the present crisis is that for the last five years Great Britain has sponsored to the utmost the efforts of Gen. Wu Pei-fu toward the military unification of China. If the Chinese troops who fired on the British gunboats were acting under the orders of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, it would appear that the latter had turned against his former foreign ally.

"Following the usage of naval etiquette in the Far East, Great Britain is the 'senior naval Power' on the Yangtze, which focuses the attention of the remainder of the protocol Powers upon her present action. Never before have the diplomats of Downing Street been confronted with the possibility of permitting an insult to the British flag to go unpunished—with the ensuing loss of prestige—and upon the retention of prestige, particularly in the Far East, rests not only the future of her commerce, but the safety of all her subjects and, more important still, the safety of all foreigners residing within the Great Wall of China."

Rulership of Military Dictators

"All China, with the partial exception of Canton, is ruled by military dictators, and even in Canton General Chang Kai-shek seems to be growing in influence," writes Lewis S. Gannett in *The Nation*, after an investigation "on the ground." And the Detroit *Free Press* understands that—

"The Canton Government has at its disposal not only plentiful funds but also an orderly, cohesive Army, well trained and equipped. Its success in repulsing Wu's expedition is largely due to these factors, and they in turn are the result of years of diligent effort by emissaries of Moscow. Red Russian Army officers have been especially active preparing Canton, and South China, generally, for the conflict with Peking.

"It would surprise no one familiar with the tragic state of confusion reigning in the North of China to see Canton emerge from the present struggle with a further increase of authority. Such a result might be disastrous to China. Nor could the other nations interested in China's progress and welfare remain indifferent in the face of a successful Muscovite crusade to convert the entire country into a Red 'paradise.'"

The most recent cause for uneasiness among the Powers, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Star*, is Peking's official notice to Belgium that the extraterritorial rights she has enjoyed, along with the rest of the Western world, will be abrogated within a few weeks. This is said to be the first instance in which China has actually undertaken to abrogate a foreign treaty. According to *The Free Press*, "the same treatment is to be applied to treaties with all other Powers, including the United States, when the extension dates fall due."

China Has Defenders

But China has her quota of defenders among American newspaper editors. "If Great Britain and other Powers had frankly taken their hands off the Chinese tariff and frankly abolished the extraterritorial courts, as China demanded, the present antiforeign sentiment would not exist," maintains the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "Without more money," explains this paper, "the Peking Government can never create an Army that will compel order all over that vast country. And they can not obtain that money while foreign nations limit China's custom duties." "The relations of China and the foreign Powers have been those of an armed truce, with foreign gunboats patroling China's coast and inland waters and from time to time committing acts that, if committed against a more spirited people, would have meant instant war," asserts the St. Paul *Dispatch*. As for the United States, "it must avoid being tricked into plucking other nations' chestnuts out of the fire," in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*. So far, notes the Boston *Globe*:

"To the credit of the American Government, it has consistently followed a relatively enlightened policy toward China. At the Washington Conference it urged the renunciation of special foreign treaty rights. At the recent Chinese tariff conference the American influence was exerted for abandonment of extraterritorial privileges and the granting of full customs autonomy to China by progressive steps. But progress at the tariff conference was blocked by the filibustering of the other foreign delegates."

Opinion on River Patrol

London and Peking correspondents point out that there is no strict treaty right for patrol of the Yangtze and other Chinese rivers by British or other gunboats, but that the patrol is considered necessary to protect foreign residents and interests. The Baltimore *Sun* is convinced that—

"No river anywhere in the world is more important as an artery of trade than is the Yangtze. Navigable for nearly two thousand miles inland from the great seaport of Shanghai, it serves, in the absence of railroads, as the initial carrier of much of China's foreign trade.

"By the Yangtze China is divided into a North and South of approximately equivalent area. The main stream and its many tributaries tap the richest and most populous districts of the huge Republic.

"That the extension of serious civil war to the Yangtze River should give rise to foreign complications was all but inevitable. From Shanghai to Hankow and back, ocean-going steamers of a dozen nations run regularly and continuously. Smaller river steamers carry the British, American, Japanese and other flags as far as Chungking, in the heart of the distant Szechwan. Junks with foreign cargoes swarm the tributaries, as well as the broad main stream itself. Now that the river has become a virtual dividing line between the Armies of the Northern war lords and those of radical Canton, some foreign toes are almost certain to betrampled."

Russia And Great Britain in China

This article by Nicholas Roosevelt appeared in the October, 1926 Foreign Affairs, N. Y. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times, spent considerable time investigating conditions in the Far East last year.

THE chaotic conditions in China during the last few years have obscured the changes that have taken place in the old rivalry between the Russians and the British for power in the Far East. Prior to the Great War, the Russian Imperial Government sought to consolidate its political influence in North China without interfering with British commercial interests. In the background of Russia's China policy, however, was the hope of ultimately displacing British supremacy in Asia. It is not unlikely that the Tsar's ministers thought of him as the logical heir of the Mongol Emperors. Great Britain, confident in her great political and naval strength, was willing to confine herself to extending and consolidating her commercial hold in China, as long as Russia did not intertere with this by bringing political pressure to bear on China. In matters political, Great Britain sought to check Russia only in her attempted advance on India from the north.

The World War temporarily eclipsed Russia in China. She lost all her special privileges and concessions, including the Russian section of the foreign city at Tientsin. She also lost the rights of extra-territoriality throughout the republic. Great Britain's trade in the meantime increased largely, and her principal political concern was to see that Japan did not become too powerful on the Asiatic mainland. This policy, according to some of the British on the China coast, was rendered more difficult by the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance with the signature of the Four-Power Treaty at the Washington Conference. There is a growing opinion among the British in China that Great Britain made a serious error in relinquishing the influence over Japan which the Anglo-Japanese alliance gave her.

Internal Conditions Handicap Britain

Britain has been handicapped in her Far Eastern policy since the war by the internal political conditions in England. It has been clear, for example, that the anti-war reaction following the Peace Treaty, together with the anti-imperialist ideas of the Labor party, have made it difficult for Great Britain to take any action in China that might involve the use of force. This has, of course, been well-known to the Chinese who have not failed to take advantage of it in order to serve their own interests. The gunboats have been kept on the Chinese rivers, and a small detachment of the British fleet has remained in Chinese waters. These have only been used, however, in rare cases when it was obvious that there would be no opposition to them sufficient to make an actual conflict likely. This new tendency was manifested at the time of the firing on the Island of Shameen at Canton in June, 1925. The British Consul General, Sir James Jamieson, was urged by many of his compatriots on Shameen to use the gunboats to bombard Canton. They felt, even as do many still today, that if this had been done there would have been no further trouble with the Chinese. Sir James, however, not only was wiser in his knowledge of the Chinese than were his critics, but also had to consider home politics. He realized that the temper of the Chinese people was different in June, 1925, from what it had been during the previous decade, and that drastic action might be answered with violence. He knew that sufficient force did not exist to meet this violence, and that unless the Chinese were instantly crushed, it might develop into a new war which most certainly would not have the support of the British Foreign Office. In other words, he perceived that the day of the gunboat policy in China was ended.

Gun Boat Policy Obsolete

Many of the "old China hands" who feel that the gunboat policy is obsolete, as well as those who believe in using force, are secretly resentful of the determination of the British Government to work closely with the American Government. They feel that the United States is not sufficiently well informed about Chinese affairs, and that the State Department is too much under the influence of the missionary element. They resent the fact that the missionaries tend nearly always to accept the suggestions of the Chinese Nationalists, and that on numerous occasions they have unconsciously played the game of Soviet Russia against Great Britain in China.

The first signs that Russia was again looking towards Asia, and that the foreign policy of the Tsars had become the foreign policy of the Commissars, were not apparent till 1922. The old Russian ambition of dominating Manchuria and being the preponderant power in Peking was then again manifested. The Bolshevik leaders, having failed to stir up revolutions against the governments of Europe, decided to try to undermine these governments by striking at them through their colonies. This meant fomenting trouble in India and the overseas possessions. Two years later, the astute Mr. Joffe, Russia's representative in China, conceived the idea of utilizing the unrest in China for hampering Great Britain's trade in China. He knew that the Chinese markets were one of the most important outlets for British goods, and that an effective blow to British trade in China would surely be felt in England. A situation thus arose in which the interests of the Russians and the new Nationalist group in China coincided. The Russians played their part with considerable skill and vigor, and so long as it was to the interest of the Chinese to help them were successful. Their principal weapon was anti-foreign propaganda, but skillful as they were in using this, they failed to see that in the long run it would become a boomerang and work against them as well as against other foreigners.

Try to Modernize Chinese Culture

The existence in China of a small but loud-mouthed group of young Chinese, imbued with the western conception of nationalism, played into the hands of the Russians. Foreign observers in China differ as to whether or not this nationalism is more than a new form of the age-old contempt for all foreign barbarians. English and Americans—more particularly the missionary elements—have, during the quarter century since the Boxer troubles, been inclined to believe that the modern Chinese are no longer hostile to foreigners as were their ancestors. This impression is due largely to the fact that until a year ago there were few active demonstrations against foreigners. During this period there was a marked tendency on the part of the young Chinese to go to the mission schools, and to study in England and America. This was taken by the complaisant foreigners to mean that the Chinese at last realized that European and American culture was superior to their own. It is undoubtedly true that a small group of Chinese foreign students were convinced that the salvation of China lay in adopting and adapting the culture of Europe. They therefore pretended to ignore and look down upon the old Chinese culture. In the last two years, however, the swing has been in the other direction. A movement is on foot to revive and modernize Chinese culture, and with it has come a new scorn and bitterness towards the western peoples.

Russia's Incitement

This latent hatred which had the sanction of age-old tradition made it easier for the Russians to spread the catchwords of western radicalism among the Chinese. They encouraged the use of such terms as "foreign imperialism" and "unequal treaties," and did what they could to stimulate bitterness towards the foreigners. It is a safe statement that not one Chinese out of one hundred thousand who rejoices in denouncing "foreign imperialism" has the remotest idea of what he is talking about. Furthermore, when he speaks of "unequal treaties," he imagines that China in some past age had been virtually enslaved by the foreign powers, and that, if the treaties made with these powers are torn up, all of China's troubles will disappear. He ignores the fact that most of the stipulations in these treaties which he has been told are "unequal" were inserted by the European powers as concessions to the policy of the old Imperial Chinese Government of keeping the foreigners out of China. He forgets that the foreign "settlements" were granted to the foreigners in order to isolate them from the rest of China. When the territory of Hongkong was turned over to the British by the Chinese in 1842, it was barren, rugged and inhabited only by a handful of Chinese fishermen. The story is told that the Chinese at the time prided themselves on their cleverness in giving the hated English barbarians this utterly worthless piece of property. In the case of the Shanghai concession, the territory turned over to the British and the other foreign powers was a piece of marshland which even the poorest Chinese considered unfit to live on. On both these sites thriving cities were built and great sea-ports developed by the foreigners. It is not surprising that the Chinese of today covet these territories and feel that they should be handed over to China. Any Chinese Government that succeeds in getting them back will do a good piece of business for itself.

Russia's Anti-Foreign Propoganda Against British

The Russians wisely sought to guide the anti-foreign propaganda primarily against the British. It was easier to concentrate the hatred of the Chinese on the British, as they had been longer in China than the other Europeans and were there in greater numbers. Furthermore, the British, in their individual relations with many Chinese, had given cause for bitter personal resentment. In some parts of China, notably in Canton, the anti-British sentiment was traditional and

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had been marked during the previous century by a number of serious clashes. Also, Great Britain was the country which had the largest and most successful foreign concessions within Chinese territory. In urging the Chinese to demand that these be handed over to China, the Russians were appealing to the natural cupidity of the Chinese.

It would be a mistake to exaggerate the part that Russia has played in the recent attacks on Great Britain in China. It is commonly said on the China coast that she has spent from thirty to one hundred million dollars in propaganda, and that she has thousands of agents throughout the entire country. Although no accurate information is available, there can be no doubt that such figures are recklessly high. A small sum of money goes a long way in China. Furthermore, the Russians have very wisely used the only cohesive organization in China—the student body—to spread their propaganda. Owing to the fact that the schools have been badly paid in recent years, it has not been difficult to enlist the services of teachers, for a very small sum a month, who, in turn, encourage radical groups among the students in their general anti-foreign campaign. A few leaders, here and there, modestly paid, can do and unquestionably have done a great deal to cause trouble throughout all of China. It is doubtful, however, whether this work has cost the Russian Ambassador in Peking more than a few thousand dollars a month. To the credit of Mr. Karakhan, the present Russian Ambassador, and his predecessor, Mr. Joffe, it must be said that their campaign of influencing the students was shrewdly conceived, and for a long time shrewdly executed.

Russia Had Part in "Affairs"

The exact part that the Russians played in engineering the strike in Shanghai in May, 1925, and in the subsequent shooting in Shanghai, and later in Canton, will probably never be accurately known. Circumstantial evidence points to their having been deeply interested in all three affairs. Certainly they used these incidents skilfully to their own advantage in stirring the Chinese against the British.

The Canton incident is probably the best single example of this Russo-English conflict in China and of its results. It will be recalled that following the Shanghai shooting on May 30, 1925, a strike was started in Canton against the British. As feeling was running very high, a parade was organized which was to march past the Island of Shameen, where the foreigners doing business in Canton live. The British Consul General, Sir James Jamieson, an old China hand, thoroughly familiar with the political leaders in Canton, foresaw that there might be trouble and warned the Chinese authorities that the parade should not be permitted to pass along the Shakee Bund, as the street along the water front is called. His warning was ignored and when the parade took place on June 23, it filed past the Island of Shameen for a number of hours, and as one of the last detachments, including members of the so-called "Whampoa Cadets," which had been trained under Russians, passed the Island, shooting occurred and for about ten minutes the foreigners on the Island and the Chinese fired at each other. The Russians and Chinese insist that the first shots came from Shameen. Reliable British and American observers on the Island of Shameen have stated categorically that the first shots came from the Chinese. Aside from this testimony of men whose integrity and judgment cannot be impugned, the circumstantial evidence all points to the fact that the shooting was started from the Chinese side. The foreigners on the Island had nothing to gain from firing first; the Chinese and in particular their Russian advisers in Canton had a great deal to gain. If the popular ill-will against the British was to be kept alive in Canton, occular proof must be given to the people of Canton that the British were indeed the harsh imperialists that the Russians had said they were, and that as such they would not hesitate to shoot down Chinese in cold blood.

Cantonese Enraged

The result played finely into the hands of the Russians. The Cantonese were greatly enraged, and willingly, and even enthusiastically embarked on the policy of boycotting effectively all British trade in South China. They refused to permit British articles of any kind to be brought into Canton, and forbade any ship which had even stopped at Hongkong, whether or not it was of British ownership, to land in Canton. In order to enforce these regulations, the so-called strikers' committees, which differed only a little from the councils of soldiers, sailors and workingmen of the Russians in Moscow, were armed and examined all goods after they left the Maritime Custom House, and seized those which they suspected of being of British origin. They also watched strictly against smuggling.

So effective was this boycott that a number of years will elapse before the merchants of Hongkong recover their losses. For several months after the boycott was started the business activities of Hongkong were practically paralyzed. The complete trade figures for Hongkong for the year 1925 are not yet available. Only those for the first three quarters of the year have been published. Inasmuch as the boycott did not start till the end of June, this means that one quarter alone, namely the third quarter, gives any indication of the extent to which trade has fallen off. The drop in exports for this quarter was nearly 50 percent of the corresponding quarter in 1924, and the drop in imports a little more than 40 percent. The losses during the last quarter were estimated in Hongkong last February to be even greater. It was pointed out there at the time that the trade figures by themselves did not tell the whole story, as the losses on insurance, on shipping, and on goods in storage were, and would continue to be, very large. In the face of the obvious difficulties of making a correct estimate, it is impossible to suggest a definite figure to represent the actual money losses to the merchants and bankers of Hongkong. Recent reports from Hongkong indicate a steady return to more normal conditions. According to reliable estimates in Canton, the trade of that city declined only about 20 percent.

Serious Effects from Boycott

The effects of the Hongkong boycott have been felt by British interests throughout the Far East. The checking of importation into South China of cotton and other manufactured goods from England has had a repercussion on industries in the home country. From Borneo, Singapore, and other eastern possessions under the British flag have also come reports of serious curtailment of business owing to the fact that the South Chinese markets have been closed to British goods. Oil and lumber from Borneo were formerly shipped to Hongkong for distribution in the interior of China. The volume of trade in these articles was never very great, but from the point of view of the producing country, was sufficient to cause serious hardships when the South Chinese market was cut off.

The Chinese have resorted to the boycott as a weapon against foreigners in past ages. Only twenty years ago American goods were proscribed in China with serious resultant losses for some of the American concerns that did a large trade in China. Never before, however, has a Chinese boycott done so much damage, nor from the point of view of the Chinese, been so successful as this one. A spread of the boycott movement might do much damage to all foreign business in China. Its effects would probably be felt even by the missionary group.

How Missions Suffer

Experience has shown that the missionaries nearly always have suffered from what may be termed by-products of the boycott. This has been notably true in Canton, where mission schools and hospitals have been subjected to great inconveniences. The Canton hospital, for example, the oldest American medical mission in South China, was forced to close on March 12, 1926, by the high-handed procedure of the Canton Government. The trouble arose when Chinese agitators sought to force the Chinese employees of the hospital to join the Canton "miscellaneous workers' union." This was followed by a demand for an increase of about 40 percent in wages. Had the matter rested here it might have been peaceably settled. The agitators, however, sought to obtain control over the workers and to exercise the right of approving the employment or dismissal of any employee of the hospital. To this proposal the hospital authorities refused to acquiesce. The hospital management stated that the discharging and employing of workers was in the control of the hospital foreman, and that any protest which a discharged employee wished to make could be addressed to the Arbitrations Association of the hospital. This, however, did not satisfy the union agitators, and as a result the Chinese workers of the hospital were urged by them to go out on strike. Pickets were placed at the doors of the hospital and neither persons nor supplies were permitted to be brought in. Shortly afterwards the water and electric connections were cut.

Upon the foreign staff of the hospital thus fell the entire care of the patients. The task was so formidable, and the difficulties of getting food and water past the pickets were so great, that there was no alternative for the hospital authorities but to close down. Inasmuch as this hospital had for nearly a century ministered freely to the needs of the Chinese people, and inasmuch as it was the Chinese patients and not the American and other foreign staff who suffered from the strike and boycott of the hospital, the impression of this incident on American missionaries and others in South China was deplorable. The Canton Hospital incident was followed by the closing down of the Stout Memorial Hospital at Wuchow. Furthermore, pressure was brought to bear on the Canton Christian College to force it to cancel the expulsion of student agitators, and other American schools and hospitals were threatened.

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Britain Risks Greatest Losses

In this Anglo-Russian struggle in China, Great Britain has of course risked the greatest losses. Russia had practically no trade with China and had been forced to give up her territorial concessions and special interests following the war. Great Britain, on the other hand, had hundreds of millions of dollars invested in China and in the China trade. She therefore suffered heavily when this trade was hampered and these interests paralyzed.

There have been many stories during the past year of Great Britain and Russia using various Chinese war lords for their own purposes. Plausible as are some of these tales, it is safe to discount most of them. The one most commonly repeated is that the British have been back of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and that the Russians have backed the so-called "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang. This story has rested on the assumption that Wu, controlling a large part of the greal interior basin on the Yangtse in which British economic interests are still paramount, has naturally had financial aid from the British. Whether or not private British financial resources have been put at his disposition is impossible to ascertain. If they have been, it is doubtful whether Great Britain has received a fair return for her investment. Wu helped to drive out Feng, but there is no reason to believe that this could not have been accomplished by Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, unaided by the troops furnished by Wu. In other words, although it was clearly to the interest of the British to see Feng driven out of Peking, there is every indication that this objective could have been accomplished without any interference of any sort on their part.

Feng and the Russians

The case of Feng is clearer. The Russians openly boasted that he was "their man," and reliable eye-witnesses reported during the last eighteen months seeing truck trains of ammunition being brought across the Gobi Desert to the neighborhood of Kalgan. As the leader of the Kuominchun party of North China, which is allied with the Kuomintang party of Canton, which in turn is actively supported by the Soviet authorities, Feng had had close relations with the Russian leaders in China. Furthermore, it was his troops, acting under the direct inspiration of Karakhan in Peking, who fortified the Taku forts off Tientsin early in March, 1926, and endeavored to blockade the port of Tientsin in violation of the special stipulations of the treaties made between the foreign powers and China at the close of the Boxer uprising.

The failure of this effort to control the approaches to Tientsin marked at the same time the beginning of the decline of Feng and of the influence of Karakhan and the Russians in North China. The Powers, it will be recalled, issued an ultimatum to the Chinese Government on March 11, demanding that the troops be withdrawn from the Taku forts and that these be dismantled. The Soviet representatives in Peking sought to stiffen the Peking Government, dominated by Feng, to resist this latest act of "aggression" by the "hated imperialist powers." The crisis, as a matter of fact, was much graver than the outside world has yet realized. Had Feng refused to accede to the demand of the Powers, they would have been put in a most embarrassing position and serious trouble might well have been started. But as Chang Tso-lin's troops were already beginning to advance on Feng's troops, the "Christian General" decided to accede to the demand of the Powers. His supporters not only dismantled the Taku forts but at once started to retreat through Peking to Kalgan. Thence Feng fled across the Gobi Desert to the Trans-Siberian railroad and Moscow.

Incite Peking Students

While the Taku incident was being settled, the Russians sought to encourage the students in Peking to demonstrate against the leaders of the Peking Government. They were met with machine guns, and about forty students lost their lives. The efforts of the Russians to turn the blame upon the "imperialist nations" for this ruthless act of the Chinese authorities did not succeed. Instead, the Chinese papers took the attitude that the student riots had already exceeded the bounds of usefulness and propriety, and blamed the Russian agitators for having incited the students to lawless activities. About two weeks later came the news from Harbin that the Chinese municipal authorities had decided to take over the government of the Russian section, which had retained control of the municipal organization in spite of the relinquishment by Russia of extra-territoriality and other special privileges in China. Coming after the Soviet ultimatum to the Chinese Government demanding the release of the Russian manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway who had been arrested by the Chinese, these incidents seriously damaged Russia's prestige in China. A few weeks later a number of the principal Russian agitators in Canton were expelled, and the general impression throughout China was that the Bolshevik influence, for the moment at least, was failing.

Propoganda is Weapon

As has already been pointed out, Russia's great weakness in attempting to carry out her China policy is that her only weapon is propaganda. This weapon, to be sure, she has used with exceptional skill. It is not powerful enough, however, to enable her successfully to combat policies which rest on large trade interests or on strong military power.

Despite the weakened military prestige of Great Britain in China, she derives great strength from the fact that the Chinese need her products. So long as Britain can prevent other nations from winning her markets in China, the Chinese will be compelled to compromise with her. It is the knowledge of this fact which has made the British always so insistent on cooperation between the foreign powers in their attitude towards China. This has been particularly true in the case of the Hongkong boycott. The British have resented bitterly the fact that America and the other nations refused to join her in boycotting Canton in return for the Hongkong boycott. Not only have they felt that this would have ended the trouble immediately, but they have seen the Japanese, the Scandinavians, and nationals of other countries entering markets in Canton and elsewhere in South China where formerly British trade had been supreme. The British do not want to lose any of this trade permanently, not only on account of its inherent value, but because of its importance in Great Britain's political policy in the Far East.

Although in no country is the venture of prophecy so hazardous as in China, yet it may be stated that there are in China today two tendencies—first, the gradual weakening of British economic and political supremacy in China, and the concentration of Great Britain's interests west of Singapore; and second, the advance of Russia on Manchuria and North China, strangely parallel to what was taking place prior to the Russo-Japanese War. Both of these tendencies will be hastened or delayed by the development of the so-called Nationalist movement in China and by the activities of Japan on the Asiatic mainland.

Russia still dreams of dominating North China and of ultimately being able to force the hated British out of Asia. Russia's role, therefore, is fundamentally an aggressive one. For Great Britain the great problem is to know how to hold what she already has.

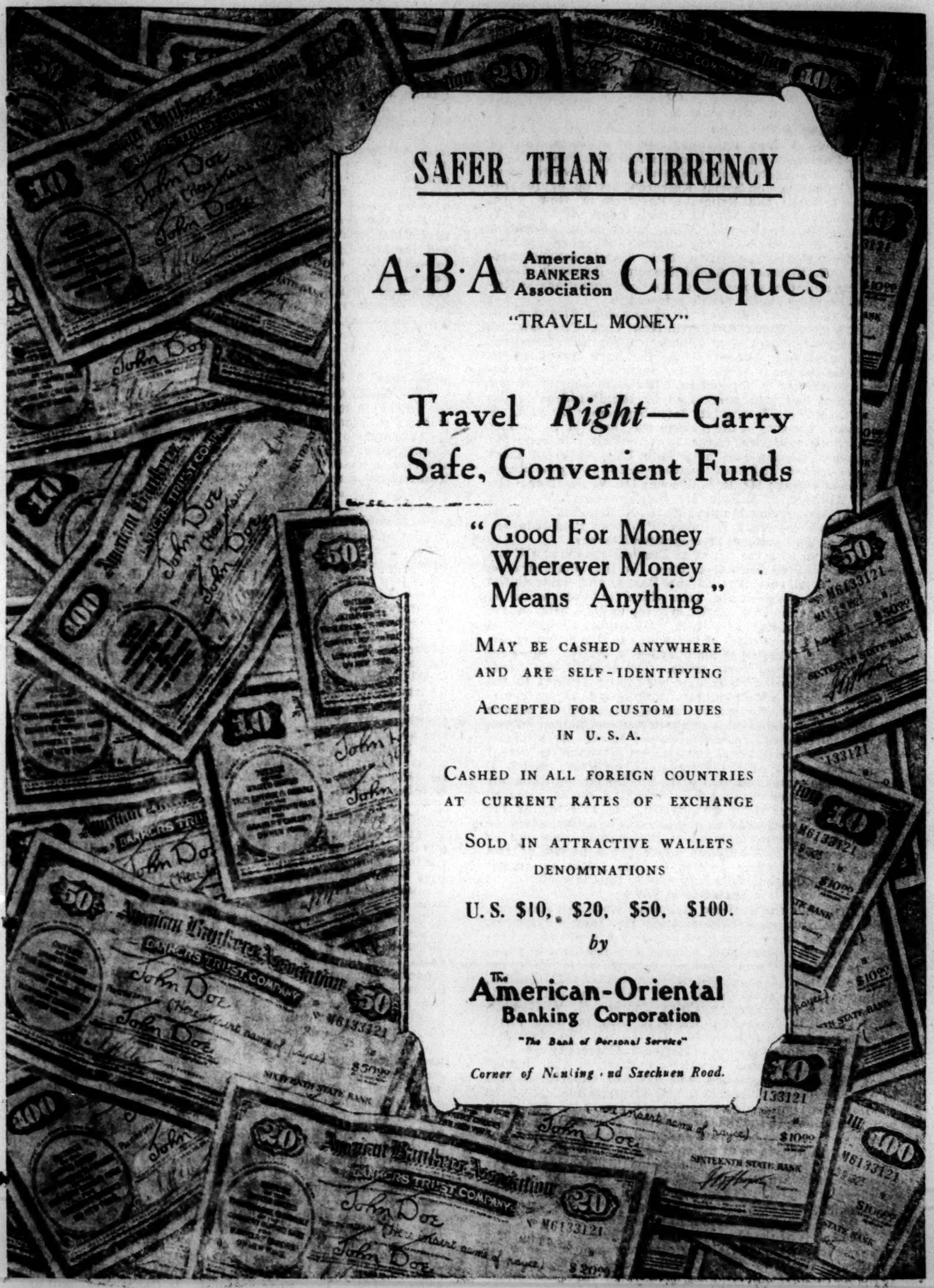
Chinese Clerk Sentenced in Mixed Court

A Chinese clerk, Vi Yoh-vung by name, formerly employed in the subscription department of *The China Weekly Review*, after serving in jail for a period of one month pending investigation of the case, was convicted in the Mixed Court last week and sentenced to six months in jail, the sentence being suspended for a period of three years on good behavior. According to Dr. G. Sellett, attorney, who represented *The Review* in Court, the plea for clemency was made in view of the fact that relatives of the accused had agreed to make restitution for the embezzlement of funds. The evidence presented in Court showed that the accused had been accustomed to removing letters from the mail received at the office and cashing checks or money orders sent in by subscribers. A number of Chinese postal orders which had been traced through the Chinese Post Office showed that the accused had forged the name of the Publisher of *The Review* and had cashed the orders at the Shanghai Post Office.

The *Review* has sent out a letter to its subscribers throughout China and abroad, who may have suffered as a result of the defalcation, asking them to communicate with the business department in order that the matter may be adjusted.

Japanese Purchase Shanghai Masonic Hall Property

The Shanghai Masonic Hall, located at 30 The Bund, has been sold to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship line, according to announcement of the Asia Realty Company, which firm negotiated the deal. The property which covers an area of 1.865 mow was sold for Tls. 410,000 and although there been has no official announcement by the Japanese purchasers it is assumed that the property will be combined with the adjacent property formerly owned by the Yokohama Specie Bank which was also purchased recently by the N. Y. K. The total area is approximately 5 mow and cost Tls. 1,010,000. The Masonic Hall building, which has constituted a landmark in Marshal for practically three-quarters of a certury, will be demolished prior to Sept. 1, 1928 when the property will be formally turned over to the Japanese purchasers. The property was owned by three of the oldest Masonic lodges in China, the Royal Sussex, Northern and Tuscan. The various Masonic organizations in Shanghai now numbering about 20 will shortly cooperate in the construction of a modern Masonic Temple in the city.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Economic Research for Shanghai

BY ELEANOR M. HINDER

THE issue of *The China Weekly Review* dated October 9, published an article by Laurence Impey, entitled "The Problem of Social-Economic Research in China." Its contents record the results of the investigations of the Commission on Social Research, set up by the Institute of Social and Religious Research in New York, which, during January-May 1925, made a tour of investigation through a large part of China, interviewing prominent members of educational institutions and other citizens. The Report of the Commission made definite recommendations that an Institute of Social Economic Research should be set up, and the scope of its possible operations is excellently outlined in the article referred to.

The year which followed the presentation of the Commission's report to the Institute in New York City saw the establishment of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, being the body appointed to administer the funds of the second portion of the Boxer Indemnity returned from America. The establishment of the Foundation had been sanctioned by the President of the Republic of China, in mandate dated September 17, 1924. A preliminary meeting of the trustees was held in September and four other meetings in the months which followed: the first annual meeting was held June 1925, at which there were present, of the fifteen trustees, the following members: Mr. Chang Poling; Mr. R. S. Greene; Dr. V. K. Ting; Dr. W. W. Yen; Dr. Y. T. Tsur; Mr. Fan Yaen-lien; Dr. Huang Yen-pei; Dr. Chiang Moulin; Mr. C. R. Bennett; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo; Mr. J. E. Baker; Professor Paul Munroe.

To Establish Metropolitan Library

At this meeting the Board of Trustees appointed a Committee to consider the best method for the administration of the financial resources of the Board, and made initial decision upon the principles upon which the funds would be allocated. At the first regular meeting in 1926, held in the Hotel de Peking, February 26-28, the applications which had been received, for a share of the money and the recommendations of the Director of the Board—Dr. W. W. Yen—were submitted, and resolutions taken. The bulk of the funds at the disposal of the Foundation were to be devoted to the establishment of a Metropolitan Library, and of professorships in library science: to the establishment of science professorships, and science research professorships, fellowships and prizes, and the subsidising of science departments in educational institutions. In addition however, as stated in the first report of the Foundation, published March 1, 1926, "A donation from the Institute of Social and Religious Research for the purpose of conducting social research under the auspices of the Foundation, was accepted by the Board. It consists of two amounts—one an annual grant of 7,000 dollars gold for a period of three years, and one an annual grant of 25,000 dollars silver for a period of two years. It was further decided to appropriate an annual grant of 10,000 silver dollars as subsidy for the work."

Committee at Work

Thus, while the Institute of Social-Economic Research, which the Commission, whose work Mr. Impey describes, recommended, has not yet been set up as a separate institution, there has come into being a department of Social Research of the China Foundation, with scope along the lines suggested for the Institute. An advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, and including in its membership Dr. Ch'en Ta, Mr. S. V. Gamble, Professor J. B. Tayler, and Mr. D. K. Lieu, has been formed, and has begun to function. Dr. L. K. T'ao, formerly Professor of Sociology in the National University of Peking, has been appointed General Secretary of the Department, and Mr. Franklin Lee, who has had experience both in America and in China in social investigation, has been appointed chief investigator. The advantage of the work beginning under the aegis of the China Foundation is real: there is economy in overhead expenditure, for questions of general administration of the special funds of the Department can be handled by the Foundation: its subsidy by the Foundation is valuable: and its beginning under the auspices of a Board with wide powers and wide interests, a help to its prestige.

Rural Research Precedes

The funds of the Department being limited as they are, however, it is obvious that early research work will be comparatively small in range. Seven-tenths of the income available for research is to be devoted to rural investigation: the remaining three-tenths may be used for the study of questions of an industrial or social character. The Department has decided to proceed upon three main projects forthwith. It is proposed to make an exhaustive survey into one "hsien" or rural district, in Chihli province, as revealing a typical rural social make-up. Part of the funds will be used for an investigation into domestic industry in Peking, and a third project will be an investigation into the Cost of Living of workers in Shanghai. The department will work on two principles. In certain cases it will itself undertake an enquiry, furnishing the investigators and field workers, and collating the results. In other cases it will subsidize universifies or other institutions, or even groups within a community, which are willing to undertake investigation, when the Department is satisfied that status of these is such that they can accomplish all that is required in the matter of a survey. For such investigation, the advice and technical help of the Department is available, and the statistical section of the Department will be responsible for dealing with figures obtained. Much inital expense is being incurred in the purchase of calculating instruments and in furnishing the library with the necessary books of reference. Publication that will bear the name of the Department, therefore, will have the hallmark of the Department's supervision, even if some portions of the study have been carried out by other agencies, but under the close guidance of the responsible officers of the Research Department of the China Foundation.

Study Cost of Living of Shanghai Worker

In the matter of the Cost of Living enquiry among workers in Shanghai, a beginning has already been made. Local aspects of the study are being handled by a local Committee of Chinese men, representing social and educational interests, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. T. Tchou. The Research Department has indicated three lines of preliminary work for the attention of the local committee. First, the keeping of the accounts of twenty families, over a period of three months, in order to make possibie the drawing up of intelligent questionnaires for the larger study to be undertaken later. Second, collecting figures as to prevailing wage scales, in order that an upper and a lower wage limit may be set, within which the larger investigation will be made. Third, obtaining information as to the number of workers employed in various industries, so that a definite proportion of the total number may be taken in the larger survey, and thus ensure that a "scientific sample" has been obtained. The local committee is already engaged upon collecting figures of the family budget of twenty families. The assistance of the social agencies in the city have been sought in this work the Yangtsepoo Social centre, Nantao Christian Institute, Pootung Model Village, W. C. T. U. centre in Yangtsepoo, together with groups of workers in the Commercial Press and among the Ferry Road factories, are furnishing help. The Shanghai Employers' Federation, in reply to a letter in general terms from Dr. T'ao, suggesting interested co-operation, has written to enquire in what direction their assistance is being sought.

May Account for Unrest

The importance of the study, made at the hands of a scientific organisation such as the Research Department of the China Foundation, is obvious. The Department stands for the conducting of an academic enquiry for scientific purpose along statistical lines. But the importance for the community of the results obtained may be measured by reflection upon the general economic unrest which has been a feature of industrial life in Shanghai for months past. While some strikes have their cause in political and international affairs, the large majority of the strikes in China in the last nine years, according to a recent article by Dr. Ch'en Ta, are economic in origin. They represent a demand for an increase in wage, usually consequent upon an increase in the cost of rice. In so far as a basic investigation into the family expenditure can reveal what is the cost of living such information should be of value both to employers and to workers. In some countries a Cost of Living enquiry is undertaken regularly by the Government statistical departments, and upon this, a basic wage is declared, below which no adult worker may be paid. While this may not commend itself as satisfactory economic theory to some, it has the effect of ensuring a general fair level of life. It presupposes of course that there is sufficient work available for all.

In China we may hope that a knowledge of the cost of living may at least be an indication of the wage which employers should meet, if social justice is to be done,—and a wage which labourers should expect. That this enquiry is fundamental, and in line with the best thinking of the economists and statisticians of the world, is indicated in the Orient by the fact that the Japanese Government is engaged upon such an enquiry, taking the figures from 70,00 workers over a period September 1st. 1926 to August 31st 1927. The problem in Japan is simplified by the fact that workers can read and write, and thus keep their accounts. In China, there will be

(*Continued fron page 252*)

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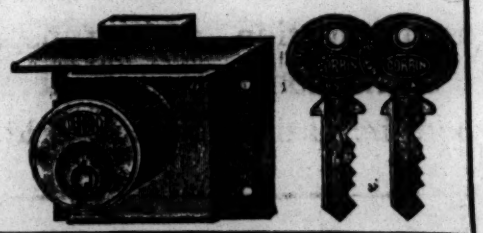

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

The Crisis of Bolshevism[1]

BY THEODOR VON RENTELN

ALL the world knows how Zinoviev, backed by the workingmen of Petrograd, came out in open opposition to the Moscow authorities early this year, and started a revolt inside the Communist Party which threatened to develop into a civil war. Very little authentic information has reached the public, however, as to what happened subsequently, although there has been a desperate battle behind the scenes, and new currents of opinion have manifested themselves among the Russian people, which are profoundly affecting the situation in that country. It is very difficult to form a clear picture of what has happened from the strictly disciplined and controlled Russian press. One must be intimately familiar with Russia and with recent events there, and must have an exact knowledge of the psychological background of current developments, in order even partially to understand the great transformations that are under way.

Moscow Campaigns Against Zinoviev

During four and a half months the Moscow Government conducted a relentless campaign against Zinoviev and against Petrograd, the stronghold of his supporters. Commission after commission was sent to that city to 'purify' its Communist Party and its trade-unions. More than one hundred and fifty prominent officials there were deprived of their posts. The G. P. U., or Cheka, and the trade-union committees were completely reorganized, and new men were placed in charge of the Communist Party and the Petrograd newspapers. These Draconic measures restored tranquillity on the surface, but they did not touch the root of the present discontent.

What are the real causes of the universal unrest among Russian workers? Uglanov explained them in a recent speech before the Moscow 'Subcommittee.' They 'centre in the rising cost of living, due to inflation, which constantly lowers real wages.' Economic disorganization, which has become a chronic one under Bolshevism, steadily depresses the worker's standard of living, but it does not stop there. The existing financial stringency makes it impossible to pay even his inadequate wages promptly. There are important industrial districts, especially the Urals, the Donetz Basin, Tula, and Petrograd, where many employees have not received their pay since last March. The effect of such a condition on these penniless workers requires no description. Added to all this, during May and June several important establishments were compelled to shut down, or to curtail operations, because the Government could not borrow the money abroad. As a result unemployment increased by leaps and bounds. This situation, bad as it is, has been further aggravated in the minds of the workers by the repeated discovery of gross corruption in the management of government enterprises have been published showing that enormous defalcations have occurred in one out of every four public establishments, to say nothing of smaller peculations. The newspapers report new scandals almost daily, and the public imagines that only a tithe of those which actually occur are brought to light.

Discontent Among Workers

These conditions have naturally produced dangerous discontent among the workers. I shall cite only a few of the latest manifestations of this feeling. A violent labor revolt broke out a short time ago in the workers' settlement of Perovo-Kazansk, near Moscow. At Tsaritsyn the

[1]From *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest German-Hungarian Daily), *July* 28. Reprinted from The Living Age, Boston.

employees openly refused to obey the orders of their works managers, and publicly denounced the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in open meetings. The organized workers at Lugansk telegraphed Voroshilov that they would not tolerate existing conditions longer. Similar disturbances have occurred at Moscow, Petrograd, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Orekhovo-Zuevo, in the Urals, and at several other places.

Protests Symptoms of Change

These protests are not simply impulsive gestures, but they are symptoms of a change in the temper of the laboring classes, the full significance of which we can appreciate only by studying them in connection with a number of other important events which have accompanied them. Russia's workers, in a word, have declared open war on the Soviet Government, and have divided into two camps upon that issue. The older trade-unionists who took part in the war and the Revolution, and include the skilled craftsmen who have survived from the old regime, feel that the Revolution was their work. They consider themselves its apostles, and believe they invented Bolshevism. Their disappointment at the failure of Bolshevism in practice, at the defeat of their hopes, at finding themselves far worse off than they were before the war, has made them turn upon their leaders, whom they accuse of betraying their creed and setting up a new kind of capitalism. They demand the unqualified application of the whole Communist programme. This minority of the working people, together with the sailors in the navy, who have always regarded themselves as the fathers of the Revolution, form the so-called Radical Left Wing and swear by Zinoviev. It is no mere accident, therefore, that this leader receives his strongest support from Petrograd, near the headquarters of the Russian Baltic Fleet, and where flourishing manufactures formerly existed that to-day employ only a fraction of the skilled workers that they did under the Tsar.

Meanwhile the younger, foot-loose workers and the great horde of unskilled laborers have flocked to 'Mother Moscow' or to the provincial towns. These greatly outnumber the old school Bolsheviki just mentioned, and are reenforced by an enormous mass of unemployed. They now form the Labor Opposition to the Soviet Government on the Right. Workers of this class have never lost touch with their native villages and with the land, and they share the peasant's instinctive hatred for Bolshevism, which bleeds him white in order to finance its ruinous economic ventures. So far no Bolshevik has ventured to put himself at the head of this Conservative Opposition, the way Zinoviev has of the Radicals; because these people repudiate Bolshevism outright. But some of the shrewder men among the nominal Communists are unquestionably in sympathy with the movement, although none of them is willing to burn his fingers by being the first to espouse it—the warning example of Trotskii is still too fresh. Consequently this great, silent, threatening multitude, which calls itself nonpartisan because parties are forbidden in Russia, but which nevertheless is a party, is the most dangerous opponent of the Government. It has already gained control of organized labor in every important city and industrial district outside of Petrograd.

Government's Aimless Policy

Meanwhile the domestic policy of the Government—quite contrary to its foreign policy—is characterized by an utter aimlessness. It exhausts itself in tactical manoeuvres designed to keep the two Opposition Wings in check. Revolutionary appeals are no longer effective. They are worn out, and no new slogans can be devised to dazzle the masses and to blind them to the faults and failures of their chosen and unchosen leaders.

Besides the working classes, which have the great advantage of living together in the cities, and therefore can express themselves more effectively, are the peasants, in whose hands the real future of Russia lies. The growing resentment of the town workers at the rising cost of living and their virtual political disenfranchisement are outstanding facts; but we must not forget that Russia has fifty peasants for every wage-earner. Therefore certain striking changes in peasant opinion, which have become more noticeable of late and which have been the subject of violent debate in the Soviet press, are of immense importance in forecasting future development.

History teaches that in the end every revolution fails to put into effect the intellectual theories of its leaders, but that it does release new political and social forces which have long been gathering strength beneath the surface. Every day makes it clearer that the Russian Revolution, in spite of the violent opposition of its doctrinal leaders, is taking this orthodox path. Indeed, the fundamental fact in Russia today is the gradual acquisition of power by the peasantry.

A comparison of the condition of the country population six or eight years ago with what it is to-day reveals really astounding progress toward political self-consciousness and self-assertion. At the beginning of the Revolution the

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peasantry were a colorless mass, unaccustomed to thinking for themselves and unskilled in expressing their will. For a time each village was run autocratically by a soviet consisting exclusively of Communists. Every preference was shown to the landless laborer. To-day the situation is completely reversed. Agricultural production is the backbone of the country's economic strength. In order to encourage cultivation and to make the agricultural wealth of the country available, the Soviet authorities have had to defer to the landowning peasants. These are the masters to-day. Non-Communists form a majority of practically every village soviet. Many of these bodies no longer have a single Communist among their members. That is an extremely important fact, for these village soviets select the members of the larger governing bodies. Thus peasants are steadily filtering into the country and provincial administration, rising from the village soviet to the district or county soviet, then to the department soviet, and from the latter to the soviet which has charge of a 'government,' which is an area corresponding to an American state.

Simultaneously the peasants are becoming extraordinarily self-assertive in every field of endeavor. *Izvestia*, the Moscow official daily, prints striking examples of the difference between peasant meetings a few years ago and those of to-day. Immediately after the Revolution the proceedings of such a gathering would amount practically to this. The chairman, who was invariably a Communist, would take the floor and announce; 'The subjects on the agenda shall be taken up and voted upon in the order recommended. Are there any Noes? Are there any abstentions? I note none. The meeting unanimously so decides. These are the recommendations of the Central Administration. Does anyone wish to discuss them? No one wishes to do so. I put them to a vote. Unanimously adopted. Has anyone any remarks to make upon the following resolutions? No one wishes to speak. They are adopted.'

The peasant, who had no previous experience with such meetings, and who saw no connection whatsoever between the Communist motions and his personal affairs, simply kept his mouth shut. But he soon learned that Bolshevist resolutions pinched his own flesh; and when he protested, he learned further that he himself had agreed to these measures at the meetings he had attended. Now he has been taught his lesson. *Izvestia* says: 'The peasants have learned to speak out in meeting, and to say what they want emphatically and bluntly. They have learned to think practically. You cannot catch them any longer with fine words and empty phrases. In the old days a meeting would be over in thirty minutes. To-day it lasts several hours. No high-flown resolutions are passed, and nothing is decided offhand. To-day someone is sure to move that a committee of peasants be appointed to thrash a proposal out first and to see what is best before a vote on it is taken.' It is because the peasants have acquired political intelligence that they have become a new power in the Government. One of the most striking proofs of their growing independence and self-assertion is their unprecedented action in Western Siberia, where they have officially demanded the abolition of the Government's monopoly of foreign trade.

Furthermore, the influence of the peasants extends beyond the country and into the cities. The surplus country population keeps its peasant psychology when it moves to town, and there it already exercises a powerful and steadily growing political influence. What has happened recently in the trade-unions proves this. *Izvestia* has been alarmed into sounding this warning, in conventional Communist jargon: 'A rising tide of Fascism is dashing against Bolshevist Moscow from all sides.' This is apropos of the increasing freedom with which heretical opinions are expressed, both in public and in provincial towns and the country districts.

In truth, the growing frequency of such anti-Bolshevist declarations is significant. A flood of correspondence criticizing Communist doctrines pours into the editorial offices of the Bolshevist press. *Izvestia* quotes several extracts from these letters taken at random, among them the following: 'I do not want to serve a single class, even if it is the laboring class. I want to serve the whole nation, which consists not only of workers but also of land-owing peasants, of salaried employees, of independent mechanics and others.' A second writes: 'My vote is worth nothing unless I can freely express my economic, social, and political convictions.' These are direct protests against the dictatorship as it now exists in Russia; and they are significant because they are not isolated voices crying in the wilderness, but the rising roar of a tempest. What the Communists stigmatize as Fascism, therefore, is actually the peasants' demand for freedom of speech and action.

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ideology is outlining itself in the minds of the awakened masses. Their convictions and desires have not yet crystallized, to be sure, in precise measures and programmes; they have not yet acquired leaders. But Moscow must act at once, for the moment this discontent does rally to a definite programme, with the whole peasant population behind it, the Communist Government will be doomed. Even the Radicals realize that it is hopeless to fight the peasants. The latter may be unable to assert themselves successfully until they are better organized than they are to-day. That promises to come, however, within the next few years. As soon as they are organized, and have found a leader, we shall see a change in the outer aspect of Russia.

Stout Memorial Hospital Returned to Owners in Bad Condition

According to a letter received by *The Review* from one of the doctors connected with the Stout Memorial Hospital at Wuchow, Kwangsi Province, the institution was in a badly dismantled condition when it was returned to the Southern Baptist Mission officials early in September. The residences of members of the staff of the Hospital were handed back to the owners on Sept. 14. The correspondent's account of the condition of the Hospital at the time of the return follows:

"The members of our Mission have been in Wuchow over a month. Our residences were returned to us by the Wuchow Officials on September 14: the Hospital was evacuated, about 200 soldiers having occupied the Hospital and in fact the Military first occupied the building the first week of July to September 19 and the Hospital was officially returned to us on September 21st. Since that time we have been cleaning up and reconditioning the place preparatory to reopening the Institution for Medical work. At the present time I am getting a Chinese staff and hope to reopen the Hospital before November 1st, 1926.

"The building was very filthy and unsanitary, beyond description. Quite a large amount of equipment had been stolen and damaged.

"The Officials of both Kwangsi and Kwangtung have given us their hearty cooperation and have prevented any intimidation of our servants, both personal and in the hospital.

"The following members of the Mission have returned to Wuchow: Dr. and Mrs. J. Mansfield Bailey, Superintendent of the Hospital and Nurses respectively; Miss Mary J. McMinn and Miss Pearl Johnson of the Wang To Girls School. The Wang To Girls School and the Wang To Kindergarten opened October 1st with a small attendance due to the late opening and also due to the uncertainty of conditions here in Wuchow. The other members are in America on a much needed furlough after the strenous events of last year.

When Silk Traveled 100 Days From the Orient to New York

The *Silkworm*, the official publication of the Silk Association of America, in the September number, calls attention to the progress which has been made in the shipment of silk from the Orient to New York. Some seventy-five years ago, when silk-weaving was an infant industry in the United States, it required a clipper ship about 100 days to make the trip from the China coast to New York—a marvelous speed in those days. Silk cargoes at that time went to New York from Asia by way of Europe or the Cape of Good Hope, South America. These routes were abandoned following the establishment of the steamship lines from San Francisco to the China coast and the completion of the first trans-continental railroad in 1869. Today silk cargoes are shipped from the Orient to New York in about two weeks as the following schedules show:

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Sept.11	Empr's of Canada	Sept.24 or 25
Sept.10	Pres. Jefferson	Sept.24 or 25
Sept.12	Protesilaus	Sept.25 or 26
Sept.10	Alabama Maru	Sept.26 or 27
Sept.22	Pres. Grant	Oct. 6 or 7
Sept.18	Shinyo Maru	Oct. 8 or 9
Sept.25	Empress of Russia	Oct. 8 or 9
Sept.22	Talthybius	Oct. 9 or 10
Sept.23	Paris Maru	Oct. 9 or 10
Sept. 9	Atago Maru	Oct. 10 or 11
Sept.22	Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 10 or 11
Oct. 4	Pres. Madison	Oct. 18 or 19
Oct. 2	Siberia Maru	Oct. 19 or 20
Oct. 7	Arizona Maru	Oct. 24 or 25
Oct. 13	Philoctetes	Oct. 30 or 31
Oct. 16	Pres. Jackson	Oct. 30 or 31

News from South China

More than 50 members of the executive committees of the Kuomintang branches in China have arrived in Canton to attend a special conference which opened on October 15 with Mr. Chang Ching-kiang as acting chairman in the absence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The Canton Police, unable to stop labour union pickets from arresting and shooting members of rival unions or non-union men failing to take out union membership cards, has called upon the Garrison Commissioner of Canton for aid, and now they have jointly issued a warning against further false arrests. Since October 13, only one has been reported killed by a rival union man.

"Fokis" or shop assistants employed in general stores and other non-classified businesses or professions in Canton are to organize themselves under the supervision of the Kuomintang, and some 150,000 members are expected in this new but to be largest union now being formed in this city. During the last two years more than 170,000 workers in nearly 180 unions have been affilated with the Kuomintang workers Delegate Conference; and should the general "fokis" be able to organize themselves as desired by the Kuomintang, the Kuomintang Workers' Conference will number more than 300,000 strong, as against the Central Labour Union ("anti-Reds") of but about 100,000 men.

To improve the position of the Kuomintang in Canton effort is being made to enlarge and strengthen organized labour under their influence. In addition to supplying club facilities for the small unions, they have now made use of the pickets recently disbanded by the Strike Committee which has been enforcing the anti-British boycott. More than 2,000 pickets have been sent to Whampoa to be trained as soldiers who will be known in the future as the Labour Defense Corps.

To help the Northern Expedition of the Kuomintang against the militarists and imperialists members of the Canton Administration are offering to contribute 30 to 50 per cent of their September salary for the cause. It is also suggested that large firms like the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company and others should contribute $100,000 or more each for the same cause.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen the Kuomintang leader, has been chosen one of the five presiding officers of the Kuomintang Conference now being held in Canton. Others who will take turn with Madame Sun in presiding are General Tang Yen-kai, Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, Mr. George Hsu Chien, and Mr. Wu Yu-chang.

At a meeting of the political department of the General Headquarters of the Kuomintang Army, it was recommended that arms and ammunitions captured from the "anti-Reds" in the several war "fronts" should be turned over to the Peasants' Leagues in the different provinces for the strengthening of their peasants defense corps now being organized.

The *Yin Chiang Pao*, an "anti-Red" daily newspaper in Canton, will be reorganized with a changed policy which will be more favourable to the present administration. For a time this daily was one of the best circulated and read journals in the Southern Capital. Comrades Lum Chen-pao, Liao Shik-yu, Chang Kai-wing, Liu Heng-chung, and Liang Bing-man will constitute the new directors.

The owners of tow-boats in Kwangtung and Kwangsi waters are petitioning the Kuomintang in Canton to repeal its recent order to make towing a monopoly. The present position in Kwangtung and Kwangsi is different from the previons states in the fact that no boat may now sail without an armed convoy, something exclusively for the Kuomintang to provide for the time being. The Kuomintang cannot be expected to give proteciion to shipping interests without a fee, and the so-called monopoly is but a method by which money may be collected from the boats transporting goods as a trade.

As a means of war funding in Canton, the Kuomintang is planning to renew its deeds examination fee. All persons holding lands in Canton are expected to submit their deeds for another examination, for which a fee is to be collected. Formerly it was three per cent. of the value of the property involved.

Canton restaurants are now refusing to continue the practice of collecting a special meal tax suggesting the party agents themselves should collect the money from customers at public eating places.

The Central Labour Union Swatow Branch, to be an "anti-Red" agency of the Central Labour in Canton, is being accused in Canton by Kuomintang followers as having tried to sow seeds of disaffection among workers against the Kuomintang. Canton Kuomintang authorities are asked to close the Swatow Union.

At the end of the boycott, the Strike Committee which has been supporting the strikers who had left British and other foreign employments some 16 months ago reported that

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some 40,000 unemployed were still in Canton and to be cared for, and the Kuomintang decided to continue giving a subsidy to the Strike Committee to maintain its free boarding houses for the unemployed several months longer or allow an unemployed to withdraw himself from the care of Committee once and for all time upon the receipt of a bonus of $100 in Kuomintang Central Bank notes.

Under the pretext of having to subsidize the Canton Strike Committee and to compensate the unemployed, the Kuomintang has started to levy a surtax of 2 ½ per. cent. on ordinary goods and 5 per cent. on luxuries passing through the Canton and other Maritime Customs stations with Kuomintang influence. This surtax will give the Kuomintang about $2,500,000 annually, it is expected. The Kuomintang is collecting the tax as a domestic production and consumption imposts, but it is perfectly understood actually it is a surtax over the customs rates. The foreign merchants in Canton unable to oppose the tax prefer the collection to be done by the Customs Authorities to payment directly to the Kuomintang leaders.

M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner to South China, has advised the appointment of the following Kuomintang leaders to the board of Directors of the Chungshan, or Dr. Sun Yat-sen University: Mr. Tai Chi-tao, Chairman; and Messrs. Koo Man-yu, Vice-Chairman, and George Hsu Chien, Ting Huaifeng, and Chu Chia-hua. Although the equipment and property of the Dehuol is that of the now defunct Kwangtung University, recently dissolved by Kunmintang Mandate, all students and teachers will continue their connections with the Chungshan Uniuersity but will be re-admitted or re-engaged under an entirely new status. Kwangtung University, formally the Higher Normal School in Canton, having its more than 20 years of history and tradition and hundreds of graduates, has naturally drawn not a few friends to its defense; but it is unlikely that any opposition will be welcomed. The Canton Chungshan University will practically become a preparatory school of the Chungshan University at Moscow.

General Chien Ta-chun, Canton Garrison Commissioner, has asked the General Chamber of Commerce to cash for him $40,000 worth of Kuomintang war bonds and each of the three remaining local chambers of commerce in Canton to cash $20,000, making a cash contribution of $100,000 from the merchants.

Friends of Kwangtung province are much gratified in the improvement of Kuomintang administration for the districts. Local magistrates or governors are being appointed with some regard to their qualifications and ability. Formerly candidates for such posts as those of the district magistracies of Sunwui and Tungkun had to spend from $110,000 to $150,000 in official gifts or black money before being gazetted, it is well understood among the official civil employment agencies, but recently important posts were allotted to Kuomintang-ites who had spent a little over $20,000 only. Kuomintang leaders are said to have also decided to permit non-Kuomintang Chinese to hold minor officies, provided that no qualified Kuomintang-ite is found for the vacancy open.

West River conditions are improving, according to press comments in Canton. Last week only saw two shipping accidents between Wuchow and Canton, two leading ports under Kuomintang control. The S. S. *Leung Hung* was pirated near Samshui October 19th, when a cargo worth nearly $100,000 and about 65 passengers, including eight Kuomintang Army guards detailed to act as convoy, were taken. On the same day two steamers, *Liang Kwong* and *Tin Shing*, collided near Hohow, the *Liang Kwong* sinking carrying 60 to 70 passengers with her. Conditions along the West River have become so improved that even Canton vernacular press reports may now mention these incidents without interference by the censors.

The week ending October 23rd in Canton only saw eight strikes among the workers still unsettled. They were those of the joss paper and sticks, dress-makers, cooks handling doughnuts and puddings in restaurants, coal takers, druggists assistants, scroll-makers, and iron-smith unions.

The Pawn-Brokers Guild in Canton, controlling an important economic arrangement by which poor persons may contract small loans in time of need, may be forced to close down due to unfavourable political conditions and labour rule. According to a recent Kuomintang ruling, a pawnbroker may not employ or dismiss a *foki* or assistant without the consent of the labour union concerned. According to many pawn-brokers, the employment of a shop *foki* of this kind of transaction involves the question of trust as well as efficiency, and this should not be left in the hands of the union leaders entirely.

Canton, October 23, 1926.

Men and Events

Dr. Ohrt, Consul-General for Germany in Kobe, Japan is now on a tour of China.

Gen. Li Pao-chang, recently appointed protection commissioner for the Shanghai-Woosung District, has assumed office.

R. C. Clive, formerly connected with the British Consular Service in China, has been appointed British Minister to Persia.

H. Bucknell Jr., U. S. Consul and Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai, who has been in America on leave, returned to Shanghai last week

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who has been home in England on leave will return to China early in November.

Dr. C.T. Wang, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs who returned to Shanghai some time ago is now residing at No. 90 Route Amiral Courbet.

W. S. Leonard, Eastern representative for a number of American manufactures, who has been in the United States on a business trip returned to Shanghai last week.

James H. Hoeck formerly correspondent for the Public Ledger Service in the Philippines, arrived in Shanghai last week and is planning to remain here for some time.

L. G. Cousins, one of the directors of the British-American Tobacco Company, who has been in America and Great Britain on vacation, has returned to Shanghai.

Sir James Jamieson, former British Consul-General at Canton, who is now in London on leave. is departing shortly for Tientsin where he has been appointed Consul-General.

A party of Japanese Buddhist priests now traveling in China, will be entertained at the International Institute of China, 318 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 29.

Mei Lan-fang, popular Chinese actor of Peking, who has been giving performances in Tsinanfu and Tsingtao will arrive in Shanghai shortly where he will appear at the Tan Kuei First Theater.

The Columbia Country Club, Shanghai will give its annual "Autumn Jinks" and Hallowe'en Party on Saturday evening, Oct. 30. Music will be supplied by the orchestra from the President Grant.

The Peking Government has appointed Sun Han-chang of the Bank of China at Shanghai as Liquidator of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in this city. He will be assisted by S. E. Lucas as Associate Liquidater.

Officials of the U. S. Court for China including Judge Milton D. Purdy, Thurston R. Porter, Marshal, Mrs. Porter, court stenographer; departd last week for Hankow where a session of the Court will be held.

Dr. Samuel J. Skevington of the First Baptist Church of Hollywood, Los Angeles, addressed the congregation of Community Church, Shanghai on Sunday, Oct. 24. Dr. and Mrs. Skevington are making a tour of the Orient.

The Union Club of China is planning a dinner and dance for Saturday evening, Oct. 30 in honor of Colin Scott of Butterfield and Swire. In addition to this function the Club will hold its regular monthly dinner dance on the evening of Nov. 2.

A daughter, Pearl Adelaide, was born to the Rev. and Mrs. H. Swenson at Kuyuan, Kansu Province, on Oct. 3, 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Swenson are members of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission of North America, attached to the Kansu station.

Leon Friedman, general manager of China Motors, Inc., sailed on Oct. 22 for Europe on a vacation trip which will extend for several months. After traveling through Europe, Mr. Friedman will return to China next spring by way of the United States.

Dr. C. H. Myers of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, Nanking University, addressed the Shanghai Rotary Club on Thursday, Oct. 21 on the subject of Plant-Breeding experiments and developments at the College of Agriculture at Nanking.

Harry E. Gibson, for many years connected with the Foster-McClellan Company of Shanghai, has resigned, and has been succeeded by W. Dudley Ward-Smith who will have charge of all branches of the company in China, Strike Settlements and Dutch East Indies.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, who is closing her hospital and residence at 30 Route Pichon, has presented her grand piano to the Shanghai American School. Students and faculty members gave a special recital on Friday morning, Oct. 22 when the gift was formally accepted.

Will Fondell, an American negro claiming Japanese citizenship, was sentenced to fifteen months in jail by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on Oct. 22. Fondell was charged with attempting to kill a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police Department.

Mrs. K. E. Graham of the Shanghai American School gave a program of songs, accompanied by Miss Francis Taylor at the piano, before the Foreign Y. W. C. A. on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 22. The program, which was arranged by Mrs. F. D. Drake, was well attended.

Miss S. Gladys Perkins, daughter of N. F. Perkins of Drayton, Ontario, Canada, was married on Thursday, Oct. 21 in Shanghai to Rev. Elmer T. Boyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyer of Huntingdon, Mo. Mr. Boyer is connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church mission at Chunju, Korea.

C. B. Weiss, resident engineer with the United States Steel Corporation, Shanghai, who has been in Japan and Manchuria on business for several months returned to Shanghai this week and after a few days here will proceed to South China, Indo-China, Siam and Straits Settlements.

J. J. Underwood, representative in Washington, D. C. for the American Chambers of Commerce in China, who is making a tour of the Far East, returned to Shanghai last week from a trip to Manila. After a trip through North China and Japan, Mr. Underwood will return to Washington.

The *Minkuopao* or Republican Daily News, Chinese newspaper, was closed and the offices sealed on Oct. 25 on grounds that the paper had been guilty of disseminating "false and malicious rumors," as a result of an action brought in the International Mixed Court by local Municipal officials.

The following were elected officers of the National Christian Council at the annual meeting of the organization held in Shanghai on Oct. 20, Chairman David Z. T. Yui; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Luella Miner and Dr. R. Y. Lo; Honorary Treasurer, T. Y. Chang; Honorary Secretary, L. H. Roots.

The American community at Foochow, Fukien Province, have organized a school for American children in Foochow and are planning to bring out a teacher to head the school this winter. Previously the members of the American community in Foochow have sent their children to the Shanghai American School.

According to *Reuter* dispatches from Peking on Oct. 25, the anti-British boycott in Szechuen and Hunan provinces has become more stringent, the agitators destroying many thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to the Asiatic Petrolium Company and the British-American Tobacco Company.

Four members of the family of Dr. C. C. Wu, former Mayor of Canton and official of the Canton Nationalist Government, are confined to the hospital with typhoid fever, those ill being Mrs. Wu and three children. Dr. and Mrs. Wu are residing at No. 148 Seymour Road pending the construction of their new home at 29 Gordon Road.

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai on Saturday, Oct. 23, entertained at tiffin at the Union Club of China in honor of Dr. Elmer J. Helms, superintendent of the Morgan Memorial House, Boston, who is now visiting in China on his way to Calcutta. Dr. Helms has been invited to start a system of social rehabilitation institutions in India.

American naval officers in command of U. S. warcraft now present in the Shanghai harber were hosts to the members of the Amerian community on Oct. 27, the occasion being the annual celepration of Navy Day. The ships at present in the harbor are the Huron, Black Hawk, Gold Star, Hulbert, Wm. B. Preble, Sicard, Pruitt, Hart and Pope.

New buildings recently completed for the Nankai Girls, Middle School in Tientsin, were formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on Oct. 17, the date coinciding with the 22nd anniversary of the institution. Most of the money covering the construction of the new buildings was donated by former Chinese officials from Peking who are now residing in Tientsin.

The Parent-Teacher's Association of the Shanghai American School gave a reception on Oct. 28 at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven for the principal and new members of the staff of the School. Faculty members of the School who were present were: Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Misses Cline, Gunn, Jennings, Kerr, MacMinnon, Pio, Wolsiffer, Dr. Lesher and Mr. Wegman.

Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington, dated Oct. 21, stated that the United States Government would continue to recognize the Peking Government as long as there remains any semblance of Power and also said that the American Govermnent was opposed to the extension of de facte recognition provincial governments.

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Opportunity was given by the Inter-religious section of the International Institute of China to meet the Japanese Buddhist party touring China. A meeting was held at the International Institute, 318 Avenue Joffre, or 1 Rue Chapsal no Friday, October 29, from 3 to 5 p.m.

Gilbert King, a member of the staff of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation of Shanghai, has an article entitled, "The Poppy Blooms Again," in the October number of Asia Magazine. Mr. King was formerly in the American consular service connected with consulates in Tientsin and Shanghai. The article deals with the cultivation of poppies and the production of opium in Szechuen Province.

Prof. C. M. Myers of Cornell University who has been in China associated with the College of Agriculture at Nanking for the past year, returned to the United States last week. Prior to his departure from Shanghai, Prof. Myers was entertained at luncheon by Cornell alumni including F. W. Poate, L. C. Perry, E. J. Anderson, F. P. Bills, Joe W. Carney, R. L. Hambleton, and Rev. H. W. Weigel, Jr.

The China Theaters, Ltd., at a special meeting held in Tientsin on Oct. 22 voted to remove the head office from Tientsin to Shanghai. The company is interested in the distributton and showing of motion pictures in China. The meeting in Tientsin was attended by the following; Lo Sun-wan, A. H. Haslund, L. I. Andrews, W. J. Warmsley, B. P. Lalcaca, J. W. Brown, A. Amadini and Gen. Tcheng-hung.

Information recently has been received from the Universal News Service, (Hearst's) New York City, stating that Alex L. Hillman, formerly a resident of Shanghai, has never been connected with the Universal Service. Hillman arrived in Shanghai several months ago and after incurring many financial obligations here, suddenly departed from the city on one of the Japanese ships, leaving a number of creditors.

According to recent announcement of Dr. W. W. Blume, dean of the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, the School has been authorized to offer courses leading to the degree of "LL. M." Students who are applicants for the degree are required to do an average of 10 hours research work a week and to present a thesis in English or Chinese of twenty or thirty thousand words, on some subject pertaining to Chinese law.

Oliver S. Lyford, president of the Lawrence Investing Company of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Lyford and their two children, arrived in Shanghai last week for a visit of a few days. They have been in Peking and Tientsin and are planning a trip to Hangchow and Hankow prior to departure for South China. Mr. Lyford was connected with the Westinghouse Electric Company for many years prior to becoming president of the Lawrence Investing Company of New York.

Dr. G. Blumenstock, well known German physican in Shanghai, brought an action in the International Mixed Court on Oct. 25 alleging that Mrs. Magda Artelt had defamed and insulted himself and his partner, Dr. A. Ball by the publication of an article in the *Shun Pao*, local Chinese newspaper. Drs. Blumenstock and Ball were represented by Fleming and Allman and Mrs. Artelt by Fisher and Wilhelm. The case was postponed for a special hearing before Assessor Byvanck.

Both the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Woosung Railways were cut on the night of Oct. 21, supposedly by spies connected with the Cantonese forces. As a result of the action the Shanghai-Nanking express train due in Shanghai on the morning of Oct. 22 was wrecked near the town of Chinkiang, near Nanking. The engine and baggage car were overturned causing the death of one Chinese guard and the injury of the engineer and fireman. The cutting of the Woosung line was also responsible for the wrecking of a supply train which was being sent to the scene of the wreck on the Shanghai-Nanking line.

The Asia Life Insurance Company, Shanghai, was defendant in a case brought last week in the U. S. Court for China by Ernest H. Oliver of Tientsin who took out a 20-year endowment policy with the Company in German marks on Nov. 14, paying the entire premium in one payment amounting to 62,525 marks, valued at that time at $400. Recently Mr. Oliver sought to take advantage of the surrender clause in the policy which amounts to 54,800 marks, now worth according to current rates for "new" marks at $27,000. The insurance company, which is represented by W. S. Fleming maintains that since the original premium was paid in "old" marks amounting to 62,525 or about $400, that the redemption of the policy should likewise be in "old" marks. Mr. Oliver is represented by Orin D. Walker attorney of Peking.

From the Chinese Press

Otober 22.—Premier Wellington Koo notifies Japanese Government that China desires revision of Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty—Peking Government hesitating to take action respecting Canton's Assessment of new taxes—Gen. Li Feng-hsiang, according to Foochow telegram, revolts from Gen. Chow Yin-jen, tupan of Fukien and declares in favor of the Cantonese, causing Gen. Chow to retreat toward Yungan northeastward of Yungting—Peking delegates to Chinese Customs Tariff Conference express deep regret at death of Mr. Hioki, Japanese delegate—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang issues orders prohibiting all shipping from passing port of Kiukiang between sundown and sunrise and also issues new shipping regulations in accordance with his recent martial law proclamation— Chinese Note to Japan respecting revision of Commercial Treaty asks Japan to consider clauses respecting tariff extraterritoriality, trade and navigation and asks Japan to consider the subject from the standpoint of equity and friendship—China suggests to Japan that new Commercial Treaty be drafted within six months—W. W. Yen former premier, according to Japanese *Toko* News Agency, states that the existing Commercial treaty between China and Japan is unfair to China and should be revised—*Kuo Wen* News Agency states that Chekiang Province contemplating new Committee form of Government with eight bureaus, the members of the Committee to include Monlin Chiang, former acting chancellor of Peking University; Shao Yuan-tsen, Tai Tien-chou, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei and others—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang enlists new troops in Shanghai area and also impresses coolies as laborers for campaign against Chekiang—Civil Governor Hsia Chao of Chekiang telegraphs to Canton National Government accepting appointment as commander of 18th Revolutionary army, according to *Kuo Wen* News Agency—Kuomintang officially congratulates Hsia Chao for his declaration against Sun Chuan-fang—Kuomintang forces at Hankow transport 5,000 war prisoners from Wuchang to Hunan and Kwangtung for use as laborers in connection with railroad construction—Southerners release Gen. Chen Chung, chief of staff under Gen. Liu Yu-chin who was in command of Northern troops in Wuchang—Public organizations in Wuchang welcome officially the Southern troops to the city and appoint committee to cooperate in the razing of the walls of the city.

October 23.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling refuses to see M. Alexis Chernech, Soviet Charge d' Affairs who arrives in Mukden enroute to Peking to serve during the absence of Ambassador Karakhan, but later agrees to an interview after consultation with Peking regarding the Charge's credentials—Premier Wellington Koo welcomes Viscount Kiyoura and prominent visiting Japanese to which the Viscount replies urging cooperation between Japan and China—Viscount Kiyoura and party plan to stop at Tsingtao enroute to Shanghai, arriving in Shanghai early in November, from which city they will go to Hankow—China's note to Japan on subject of Sino-Japanese Treaty does not use the word, "Abrogation," but requests, "Revision"—Mukden leaders hold important meeting in Tientsin participated in by Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-tsung to consider situation in Hupeh and Kiangsi

(*Continued on page 253*)

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

According to a telegram sent to Shanghai by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on the night of Tuesday, Oct. 26, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang leader died of wounds which he had received in the fighting at Nanchang. It has been rumored for several days that Gen. Chiang had been wounded. Owing to the circulation of rumors of this kind, the accuracy of the foregoing is not known and is published with the usual reserve.

The collapse of the rebellion in Chekiang Province against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was almost as sensational and sudden as the Chekiang declaration of independence. The Chekiang provincial militia declared its independence on Sunday, Oct. 16 and immediately all officials loyal to Marshal Sun left the province for Shanghai, but on Friday, Oct. 22 the whole thing collapsed following a small battle between Sun's troops and the Chekiang militia near the Ch·kiang-Kiangsu border a few miles southward of Shanghai. The Civil Governor, Hsia Chao, departed from Hangchow, the provincial capital, sometime during the night of Oct. 22 and up to the time of writing his whereabouts is unknown, one report having it that he is in Ningpo while another report states that he has retreated to Chuchowfu in the southern part of the province and is attempting to stage a come-back from that point. Since the late Civil Governor is alleged to have announced his allegiance to the Kuomintang, it is assumed that he may attempt to effect a liason with the Kuomintang forces in Kiangsi.

Mystery of Hsia Chao's declaration

In view of the sudden collapse of the Chekiang rebellion, there is much speculation regarding the incentive for it. One report is to the effect that Governor Hsia Chao was misled by Kuomintang propaganda into believing that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had been defeated at Kiukiang, hence he declared the province independent from the standpoint of self protection. Another report has it that the whole thing was staged by the Kuomintang as a means of forcing Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to withdraw from Kiukiang and Kiangsi. Whatever the reason, the facts stand that the rebellion failed and Marshal Sun has sent his troops back into the province and has reoccupied Hangchow and in addition has appointed his own man in the person of Gen. Chen Yi as civil Governor, Gen. Chen also being a native of Chekiang.

Is the Tide Beginning to Turn?

The collapse of the Chekiang revolt has naturally been responsible for considerable speculation regarding the permanence of the rapid expansion of the Kuomintang into Central China. Had the Chekiang revolt succeeded, it naturally would have meant the ultimate elimination of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, in which event the Fengtien controller of Shantung probably would have advanced into Kiangsu from the North thus bringing Kuomintang and Fengtien face to face across the Yangtsze from Shanghai o Hankow. But since the Chekiang revolt failed, it naturally has had the effect of bolstering up the ebbing spirits of the Northern militarists so that there are rumors in circulation now of a possible reorganization of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces at Chenchow, Honan for an invasion of Hupeh and of a rapid advance down the Yangtsze from Szechuen of Gen. Yang Sen, the hero of the Wanhsien incident, who is reputed to be determined to drive the Kuomintang out of Hankow. Gen. Yang has been commandeering ships, regardless of the nationality of the owners, and using them as troop transports in bringing his soldiers down to Ichang.

Southern Shortage of Men and Money

There is little questioning the fact that the Kuomintang must be seriously short of both troops and money and is seriously handicapped owing to the difficulties of transporting troops and munitions overland from Canton to Hankow. The Canton-Hankow Railway has a gap of about 200 miles in the mountainous section of Southern Hunan, hence the difficulty of transport across this region which is without modern roads, can be imagined. As long as Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has control of the Lower Yangtsze district he can effectively prevent the Cantonese from bringing in munitions from that quarter and at the same time has unlimited opportunities for munitioning his own armies from foreign sources. Thus the forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Hunan and Hupeh are practically isolated from the Kuomintang headquarters in Canton and are at a tremendous disadvantage in the fight with the Northern militarists. The Kuomintang victories up to the present have been due more than anything else to the disunity which has existed among the Northern militarists, which situation has made it comparatively simple for the Kuomintang to advance. The Kuomintang forces however, have had a tremendous advantage over their opponents due to Chinese public opinion which has generally supported the South, this situation being due, largely to the obvious impossibility of the Northern militarists to unify the country by military means, or to even form a Central Government that any of the Northern militarists will obey or even respect.

The Treaty Situation

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Acting Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking seems to be performing the functions of a whole Cabinet and President combined in one, in the interesting experiment of trying to induce two important foreign nations, Japan and Belgium, to revise their treaties with China. China's treaties with both these countries have expired in the past week and in the case of Japan, Dr. Koo sent the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs a Note on the date of expiration of the Treaty asking Japan to agree to a revision of the treaty "in a spirit of justice and equity." The Japanese accepted the Note but her actions in this connection are still shrouded in mystery. In the case of Belgium, China has been having more trouble, since the Belgian Minister has refused to consider revision and on the other hand China has refused to consider a six-month's extension of the treaty. This is where the matter stands today and Chinese public organizations are demanding that Dr. Koo should definitely abrogate the Sino-Belgian Treaty, an action which Koo's Government probably will not take on account of possible complications which may develop with other European Powers which are watching the situation closely.

The Tariff and Tax Situation

Several weeks ago, following Dr. Koo's assumption of the offices of Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, he made inquiry of the Powers regarding their intentions in respect to the Tariff Conference, the sittings of which were suspended by the Powers some time ago. According to late reports from Peking the Dutch Minister, doyen of the Diplomatic Body has notified Dr. Koo that it will be impossible to get the Powers to send delegates now owing to the imposition of the so-called illegal taxes in Shantung aud Kwangtung and elsewhere. And in connection with this subject of illegal taxation, the Shantung tupan, Gen. Chang Chung-chang, a few days ago told the foreign merchants in Tsingtao that he was determined to maintain the new taxes in spite of foreign protests. From the standpoint of the "new" taxes in Kwangtung Province, latest reports have it that the new levies on foreign merchandise being collected, the Hongkong merchants apparently being so anxious to recoup their losses after the long boycott that they would be willing to do anything, even to the extent of bowing before the shrine of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Disturbances at Shanghai

The revolt of Chekiang Province brought in its train some serious disturbances in the Shanghai district which has caused a tightening of foreign and Chinese police restrictions and the enforcement of martial law in the Chinese areas as well as the mobilization of foreign naval craft in the Shanghai harbor. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway was cut, presumably by Southern agents, in the vicinity of Chinkiang causing the wrecking of the Peking night express and in addition to this another gang of Southern agents also cut the Shanghai Woosung line which prevented the railway authorities from sending a repair train to the scene of the Shanghai-Nanking wreck. Then on the night of Sunday, Oct. 24 an armed gang nttempted to seize one of the Chinese police stations near the border of the French concession, but was repulsed without much difficuly by Sun Chuan-fang's Shanghai police.

Economic Research for Shanghai

(*Continued from page 240*)

the necessity to employ several field investigators, whose duty it will be to keep the accurate accounts of the families: and if the numbers examined are such that they will be really a "scientific sample", the task ahead is by no means light. In addition, following the movements of retail prices, and movements of copper exchange, form part of the problem—the latter necessity again complicating the issue in China as it is not found elsewhere. But difficulties not withstanding, the investigation is basic, and of great importance, and the Department of Social Research is to be congratulated upon undertaking a study so vital in its application.

(*Continued from page 251*)

and according to report Fengtien will begin moving troops against the Kuomintang in these provinces shortly—Canton Nationalist Government sends Kuomintang officials, Tai Chi-tao and others to interview Governor Hsia Chao of Chekiang—Fengtien Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-tsung send telegram to Sun Chuan-fang offering their services and expressing sorrow at rebellion of Chekiang—Marshal Sun's position in Kiangsi reported highly precarious, most of the province now being controlled by the Kuomintang troops under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, assisted by Generals Tien Wei-chin, Chin Yun-ao and Wei Yi-san reported as making preparations for renewal of war against Southern troops in Honan and Hupeh—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi reported to have sent reinforcements to assist Gen. Liu Tsung-hua in the attack on Sianfu, capital of Shensi—War now imminent between forces of Sun Chuan-fang and Gov. Hsia Chao of Chekiang, the Chekiang troops having been reported as retreating inside the provincial lines while Sun's troops have occupied Sungkiang, distance between the opposing troops only about ten li—Gov. Hsia Chao of Chekiang requests Fu Siao-en, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce to negotiate peace with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang—Gen. Li Pao-chang, commander of 76th Mixed Brigade appointed defense commissioner of Shanghai with headquarters at Lunghua—Shanghai public bodies receive urgent requests from Hankow for financial assistance in caring for war sufferers.

October 24.—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa at Peking, in reference to revision of Sino-Japanese Treaty declared that China's action was expected, but owing to the nature of China's Note, he was unable to give publicity regarding the contents—Hankow message states that defeated Northern troops at Wuchang numbering 10,000 would be placed under command of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu and that captured arms consisting of 30,000 rifles, 100 machine guns and 100 field pieces would be used by the Southern forces—Kiukiang message states that Sun Chuan-fang's casualties in Nanchang battle were 1,500 while Southerners lost 2,000—Wang Jung-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo interviews Baron Shidehara, Japanese foreign minister on subject of Sino-Japanese Treaty renewal—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports considerable discontent developing in Fukien in respect to Tupan Chou Yin-jen, and that Gen. Li Feng-hsiang has rebelled—Marshal Sun dispatches one brigade under Gen. Meng Shao-yu from Kiukiang to Shanghai to assist in suppressing Chekiang rebellion—Hankow report states that owing to advance of Wu Pei-fu's troops, Gen. Tang Shen-tsze's forces have fallen back to Chishiu—Peace negotiations said to have started between Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek—Peking dispatch by *Kuo Wen* Agency states that Gen. Chen Hsing-ya, has been appointed commander of Metropolitan forces in place of Gen. Li Shou-king, the latter being an adherent of Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung—Wellington Koo receives Chilian Minister—Peking public organizations urge Peking Cabinet to abrogate Sino-Belgian Treaty—Civil Governor Hsia Chao of Chekiang flees from Hangchow following collapse of Chekiang rebellion—Shanghai Nanking Railway night express due in Shanghai on morning of Oct. 22, wrecked at Chingkiang, supposedly by Cantonese agents; Shanghai-Woosung Line also cut causing wreckage of repair train being sent to Chinkiang to repair Shanghai-Nanking line—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports that Gen. Sen Yang of Wanhsien is advancing on Yochow—Peking Cabinet receives telegram from Mukden stating that date of Chang Tso-ling's departure for Peking is still uncertain.

October 24-25.—Japanese Legation, Peking holds memorial services for Eki Hioki, Japanese delegate to Tariff Conference who died recently in Tokyo, services largely attended by foreigners and Chinese—Belgian Minister confers for many hours with Dr. Koo, Premier, on subject of renewal of Belgian treaty which expires on Oct. 27, Chinese opinion in Capital favoring complete abrogation—Radical Chinese elements urging Dr. Koo to definitely break off relations with Belgian Government if Belgian Minister refuses to renew Sino-Belgian Treaty on an "equal" basis—Cabinet decides to transfer Wanhsien incident negotiations with British to Peking and dispatches Sze Yu-min and Feng Tseh-chung to Wanhsien for an investigation—Liu Wen-tau appointed Mayor of Hankow—*Kuo Wen* (Chinese) News Agency, in Hankow message states that Wuchang merchants refuse to reopen business unless Kuomintang troops immediately begin demolition of Wuchang wall—Memorial services for late Chu Pao-san, for many years chairman of Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, held at Ningpo Guild—Laoshang Kaup, representative of the Panchan Lama arrives in Shanghai—Sun Chuan-fang troops enter city of Hang-

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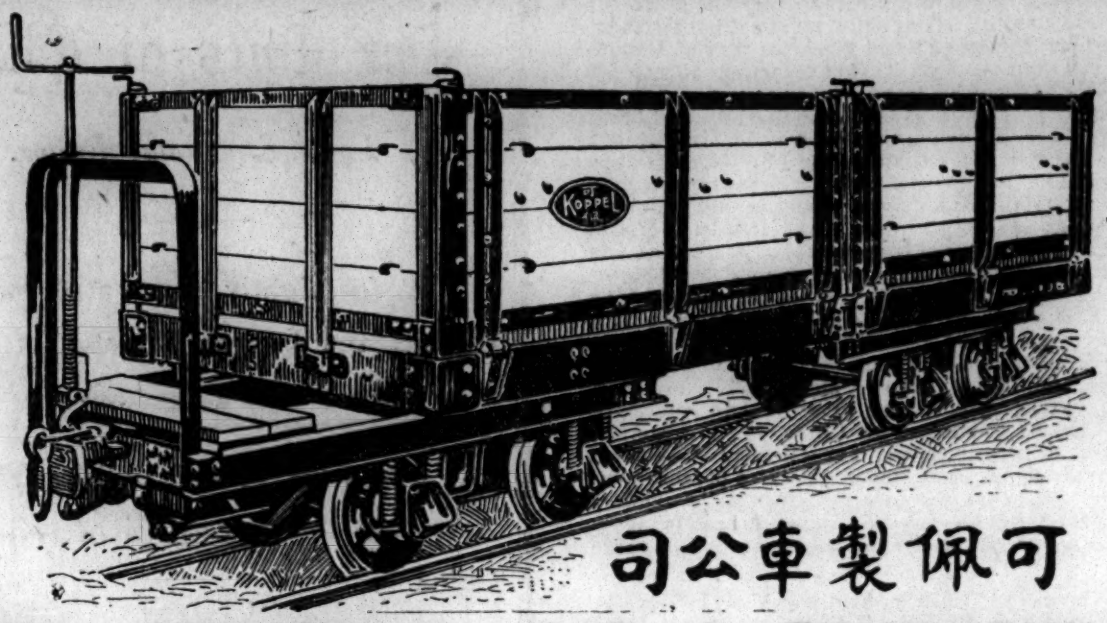

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chow, peace being maintained by Gen. Chung Tsai-yang, former Civil Governor pending arrival of Gen. Chen Yi who is still at Hsuchowfu—Reported that Hsia Chao, Chekiang civil-Governor has retreated to Fuyang and Tunlu with remnant of his troops—Japanese *Toho* News Agency reports that Generals Chou Feng-chi and Chen Tiao-yuen who were wavering in their loyalty to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on account of the Chekiang rebellion, are now reaffirming their loyalty to Sun and will continue to cooperate with him—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang decides to remain further at Kiukiang and watch developments—Kuomintang forces in Hankow moving troops northward to meet threatened southern movement of Northern forces; reported that minor clashes have already occurred between Northerners and Southerners at Hsinyang—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports in Kiukiang dispatch that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has issued an ultimatum to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Southern leader to immediately withdraw from Kiangsi otherwise Sun will drive him out before the end of October—Continued rumors that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is again starting an offensive.

October 26.—Gen. Pi Shou-chen, Garrison Commander, Tsingtao arrives Tsinanfu for purpose conferring with Tupan Chang Chung-chang for discussion military situation—Kiukiang report states Gen. Chen Chun-yen assumes new post of Commander-in-chief Kiangsi forces on behalf of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang—Reported town Fuchow, Kiangsi taken by Southern forces—Kuomintang forces invading Fukien Province from Kwangtung reach town Hantsing forcing Gen. Chang Yi's troops to retreat to Changchow; Fukien Tupan, Chow Yin-jen returns to Yenping—Gen. Chen Yi, newly appointed Civil-Governor of Chekiang by Sun Chuan-fang, announces plans for departure from Hsuchowfu where he has been stationed—Reported Hsia Chao, late Chekiang Civil Governor arrives Shanghai also that Chekiang provincial militia reorganizing at Churchow, Chekiang effecting liason with Kuomintang in Kiangsi—Southern agents armed but in civilian attire attempt to seize Chinese police station adjoining French Concession, Shanghai, but driven off with one wounded and several arrests; owing disorder Chinese areas adjacent to Shanghai foreign settlements, Chinese tramway company ordered to cease operating in vicinity Shanghai arsenal.

October 27.—Belgian Minister requests Dr. Koo, premier for a six months extension of the Sino-Belgian Treaty to which proposal Dr. Koo replied that China would not grant any extention to an country—Dutch Minister replies to Koo's suggestion for a reopening of the Tariff Conference stating it is impossible to induce the Powers to send delegates owing to the existence of irregular taxation in Canton, Shantung and elsewhere—Japanese *Toho* Agency report from Peking states that Wellington Koo and other politicians of the "diplomatic" clique are scheming to seize control of the country's finances previously controlled by the "communications" clique; same report claims that "diplomatic" clique is planning to convert the Russo-Asiatic Bank into a Chinese institution, estimating that $7,000,000 will be available after meeting all debts and obligations and that counting the Bank's realty and other assets that the assets will be $3,000,000—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands accounting of funds of the Chinese-Eastern Railway—Hupeh Provincial Government asks Hankow Banks to float loan of $2,000,000 and Wuchang banks to raise loan of $600,000—Gen. Han Lin-tsung of Fengtien Party, according to *Kuo Wen* Agency interview declares that Marshal Chang Tso-ling is planning to come to Peking to reorganize the Government; that the Fengtien Party has not yet reached a decision respecting the Government, but will wait the outcome of fighting in the Yangtsze Valley; that in view of military necessity Fengtien will maintain control of Peking area; that Feng Yu-hsiang arrived in Paoto, but his former associates refused to cooperate with him and that Gen. Liu Yu-feng is proceeding to Kansu with one division; that Wu Pei-fu, owing to dissatisfction among his troops is unable to move into Hupeh; that Sun Chuan-fang's position in Kiangsi is favorable; that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has been wounded; That Tupan Chang Chung-chang of Shantung will not move any troops into Kiangsu, nor inth Honan on account of the attitude of Wu Pei-fu and finally that the present Peking Government is controlled by the Chihli Party with the exception of Pan Fu, finance minister who has not yet taken office, but who was recommended by Chang Chung-chang without Chang Tso-ling's knowledge.

October 28.—Japanese report states that Teng Yen-ta, represetning the Kuomintang Party departed from Hankow for Kiangsi in order to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the peace question—Kuomintang strength at Chishui, Kiangsi now estimated at 4 brigades, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is now recriuting fresh troops in Changsha, Japanese reports state he has lost 70 percent of his effectives in the fighting in Kiangsi—Chinese Note to Japan on question of treaty revision to be published tomorrow—Dr. Koo and Belgian Minister again consider question of Sino-Belgian Treaty and agree upon exchange of notes whereby "unequal" sections of treaty will be revised—Kweichow troops cooperating with Kuomintang launch attack on Allied forces in western Hupeh—Reported Gen. Yang Sen has gone over to Kuomintang—Taoyin Fu-chiang of Shanghai publishes telegram from Sun Chuan-fang in which the Marshal declares that Kiangsi will be cleared of the Kuomintang troops within ten days—Gen. Chen Yi, recently appointed Civil Governor of Chekiang by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang delayed in leaving Hsuchowfu, but expects to depart shortly.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Red Theology

THE RED THEOLOGY IN THE FAR EAST; By Charles H. Coates; London: Chas. J. Thynne & Jarvis, Ltd.

Religion is founded on faith while the foundations of science rest on empirical evidences, though it indulges in guesses and postulates doctrines which are no better than faith, at times. Sometimes Science attempts to solve problems which are beyond its sphere, and gives a philosophy of life founded on materialism the results of which are neither peaceful nor ethical. The influence of Darwin is seen everywhere now but it can not be said that it is healthy or promotes better feelings between man and man. Anatol France, Mark Twain, Nietzche have, through their works, educated a certain section of the public into the belief that there is no sin and all you have to acquire in this world is power to subdue others. Alas! with the disappearance of sin conscience has also become a meaningless thing which is only a burden, and stands in the way of realization of physical pleasures.

The materialism of the last centuary received a shock at the hands of eminent scientists like Oliver Lodge and Jagdish C. Bose. Now there is a tendency to bring true religion and science together. The fact that religion is an element in the psychology of man is beyond any dispute. Those who pretend to abolish God, speak of some vague thing, like nature, in the same terms as a pious Hindu does of his Brahma. Whatever Renan may say in his subtle, delicate, enchanting irony of nihilism, or Zola may draw beautiful pictures of the so-called scientific tendencies in his history of the family of Rougon-Macquert, in twenty solid volumes, true religion which teaches the Golden Rule, the brotherhood of man and mercy will always have a stronger appeal to mankind.

Having lived twenty years as a missionary in China, the author is familiar with the institutions of China and the workings of missionaries here. He does not want Christianity to compromise with Lamaism and takes to task those who are doing so. He exposes the blood-curdlling fact of infanticide in China on such a large scale, "Most cities in China possess a "baby tower" into which unwanted infants are thrown." If allowed to survive these daughters of China are sold as slaves and at a very moderate estimate there are two milions of these slave children in China to-day. "Floggings, suspensions, the pouring of boiling water over the hands, the amputation of finger joint, gagging and tying up for torture with hot irons and similar cruelties are not uncommonly practiced upon these children." Should not the Christian movements do something to remove this condition, at once?

The author states that nothing but fundamental Christianity can do real good to China.

The last chapter of the book is devoted to Marshal Feng Yu-hsing who is praised as a fundamentalist. A great tribute is paid to his high character as a Christian and qualities of honesty, sincerity and nobility are attributed to Feng.

Several anecdotes showing the humane side of Marshal Feng's nature are quoted and much is said of his efforts to arrest prostitution, opium-smoking and gambling in the provin ces under him. It is pointed out that Marshal Feng's rise from a private to Field Marshal is due to his Christian character and practices.

The book is a valuable contribution to the Christian literature in the Far East and having been written in an excellent style is worth reading.

H. P. Shastri.

A Novel of Indian Life

THE YEAR OF THE WOOD DRAGON, by Achmed Abdullah, Brentano's, New York, G. $2.00

Achmed Abdullah is an author who never disappoints. His novels and short stories of the Orient and principally of Egypt and India are unexcelled in their warmth of color and their intimate understanding of the Oriental mind. Having lived among the people of whom he writes, speaking their language, and himself feeling their reactions, for by birth he is one of them, Achmed Abdullah has perfect qualifications for writing his kind of stories which are an artistic combination of the exotically romantic and the real.

"The Year of the Wood Dragon" deals with the adventures of a ten year old orphan, James Clinton Weatherby, American, who has already lived a haphazard life in the bazaar streets of Indian cities. His wits, courage, and uncanny cleverness, as well as his knowledge of three or four Indian and Tibetan dialects make him the companion of Monro W. Rankin, American inspector for a rich trading company, whose three agents have mysteriously disappeared from their Tibetan posts.

Accompanied by Ghula Khan, a noted ex-bandit, the two Americans tramp straight into peradventure for though their mission is to learn the whereabouts of the three traders and to learn conditions of trade in interior Tibet, they are taken as enemies by powerful monks who rule this region, and are plotting against foreign dominion in Asia. Ghula Khan and Rankin are captured by the monks who leave Jimmy to return alone to India. Jimmy prefers to stay, thus entering into many hairbreath adventures of which Abdullah makes a story of breathless interest to the readers of all ages.

R. H. P.

Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York

Volume XII, Number 1, Published July 1926 at 116th Street and Broadway, New York. Price G. $1.00

Having as its aim to create and diffuse in America a wider knowledge of the facts and a broader and more sympathetic interest in international problems and international relations, the national conference on International Problems and Relations under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with the cooperation of the Acadamy of Political Science, held at Briarcliff, New York, May 10 to May 14, has published a complete text of the addresses given there by specialists in international affairs in America and abroad.

There are nine general topics, the third of which deals with *THE FAR EAST*. "China and the Treaty Powers" is the topic of an address delivered by J. F. Oisen, late Danish Minister to China. In this analysis of grievances of the Chinese, Former Minister Oiesen discusses tariff autonomy, extraterritoriality, foreign settlements, and foreign adminsitstarition of customs.

He attributes much of China's restlessness to the younger generation of Chinese students who have in recent years interested themselves in sovereignty and nationalism. He discredits the cry of the younger generation that customs have been "seized" by, and the revenue subverted to tne use of, foreign imperialistic powers.

Tracing the development of the customs from 1859 when three or four ports then open to foreign trade came under the temporary foreign supervision for the collection of a war indemnity which the Imperial Government could not collect, he explains that the profitableness to the government of this practice led to the government inviting the temporary foreign supervisors to continue the collection of revenue.

"British Relations With China" is the second address in the series, and was delivered by H. Wilson Harris, diplomatic correspondent, *Daily News*, London. The policy of Great Britain, he points ont, is today "almost identical with the policy pursued by America in regard to China, and that means, quite frankly, that British policy is being concerned today in supporting a more liberal view than in the past. There is a change in attitude not only of the British people, but there is a certain modification and developmeot of attitude on the part of the government and foreign officials".

Mr. Harris also points out that there is a greater regard for psychological elements which enter into country suddeply come aware of "nationalism".

Also among the articles grouped under the *FAR EAST* divison is one on the 'Economic Resources and Conflicts in the Far East" by Charles C. Batchelder, lecturer on International Relations, New York University. His article is based upon the assumption of a number of students of international affairs who believe that the most serious threat to the peace of the world lies in the economic situation of the Far East. He gives a comprehensive outline of the situation and presents one possible solution.

"The International Aspect of China's Educational Problem" is another address which appears in this volume of collected speeches. The author is M. Paul Pelliot, Professor of Languages of the Collegs de France, Paris. He raises the question of the Chinese student's education, reviewing the corresponding values of education at home and education abroad. His views on the problem of Christianity are different from the average to say the least.

The concluding article in the series is "American Policy in China" by Henry K. Norton, New York. Other divisions in this volume of frank and exceedingly valuable collection of modern thoughts and interpretation of world affairs are "Disarmament and Security", "Raw Material in Relation to International Peace and Economic Prosperity", "The Danubian and Balkan States", "Economic Adjustments and the French Debt", "International Problems of Latin-America", "International Cooperation for the Promotion of Public Health and Social Welfare", "America's Part in International Cooperation", and several special topics.

R. H. P.

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STOCK	LATEST	HIGH	LOW
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	146⅝	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	119¾	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	47¼	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	116½	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	44¾	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	146¼	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	92¾	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅛	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	108½	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	114½	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	60¾	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	317	271¼	134¼
American Can	33	48½	15
American Smelting	129⅞	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	162	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	138	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	19	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	59	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	48	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	36⅛	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	31¼	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	18½	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	60½	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	63⅜	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	41½	47½	38⅜
" " New York	31⅛	48⅝	40

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Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Oct. 14th.	Sale Price Oct. 21th.	Approx. Yeld to Maturity Oct. 21-26.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102⅜	102¾	7.75
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	98	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100¾	100¼	7.00
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98¼	99¼	6.05
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¼	105⅛	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101¼	101½	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99⅞	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	86	86	4.65
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86½	87	7.05
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	106	105½	6.45
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	102	102½	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	99½	99½	7.05
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98¼	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95	94¼	6.65
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98⅛	98¾	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	101¾	102	7.30
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	92	91⅝	7.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.
These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London, after touching 24⅛d. ready and 23⅞d. forward, has rallied to 24 1/16d. spot and 24⅛d. forward, these prices are respectively ⅛d. and 1/16d. above those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has risen from 2/3d. to 2/4⅛d., but at the close of today's market banks are sellers @2/5⅛d. The exchange market has been very erratic, the heavy fluctuations in Gold Bar quotations have had their effect on exchange rates, with the result that the market has been very difficult to follow and eubject to wide differences in the rates offering daily. The market has ruled strong for the last few days, due chiefly to speculative sales and the fact that banks appear unwilling to buy without cover. The fluctuations, above referred to have made business for both importers and exporters most difficult.

The following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery, are available at the close:—T/T on London 2/5⅛d., New York 59⅜, Yen 82¾ 4m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling 2/6⅛d., G. $61⅜.

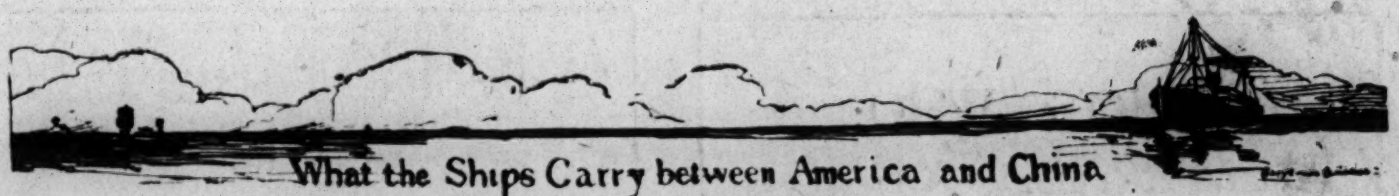
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 79,787,000 an increase of Tls. 2,201,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 72,600,000 a decrease of $ 750,000
Estimated value Tls. 132,059.000 as against Tls. 106.197.000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 21	Friday Oct. 22	Saturday Oct. 23	Mon. Oct. 25	Tues. Oct. 26	Wednesday Oct. 27
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/8.780	2/3⅛	2/4½ 2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4⅛	2/4⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/3 9/16	2/4 9/16 2/5 5/16	2/4 3/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 11/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/3¾	2/4¾ 2/4½	2/4⅜	2/4½	2/4¾	2/5
T/T India	181.860	153¼	158¾ 157⅞	157½	157½	159¼	160⅛
T/T France	2,309.800	1800	1925 1910	1895	1890	1875	1900
T/T N. Y.	66.310	55⅛	57½ 57	57	57	75½	58
T/T Hong	78.820	81⅜	81½ 80¼	80¼	80¾	80⅛	80⅛
T/T Japan	72.960	87⅜	84¼ 85¼	85⅛	85¼	84⅜	84¼
T/T Batavia	164.460	138	143 141½	141⅛	141½	134	144¼
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	85.460	101¼	97¾ 98¼	98¾	98¾	97¾	97
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/10.405	2/5½	2/6½ 2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6½	2/6¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/5⅝	2/6⅝ 2/6½	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅝	2/7
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.717	2/5 13/16	2/6 13/16 2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 13/16	2/7 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2.439.800	1970	2055 2040	2025	2020	2005	2030
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	69.435	59	61 60½	60⅛	60⅛	61	61⅛
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	59½	61½ 61	61	61	61½	62

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Oct. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	24⅛	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24 9/16	24 13/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.51⅛	G. $.51⅝	G. $.51⅞	G. $ 52⅛	G. $.52⅞	G. $ 53⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	402.00	402.50	407.00	408.5	401.50	399.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.525	72.425	72.30	72.3125	72.325	72.25
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2%	2%	2½%	3½%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 158.43
Bank of France rate of discount	7½%	New York on London	T/T 484 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10⅜
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 5/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equall Gold 1

S. S. Yojin Maru, September 20.
From Porland, Oregon.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	*Sq. ft*	1,025 765
Softwood, Merchantable	*Sq. ft.*	282,150

S.S. Independence, September 22.
from U. S. A.

Typewriters	*Pcs.*	72
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	682
Flour	,,	145
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	1,373
Soap, Household	,,	10
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	517
,, Prepared	,,	7
Cigarettes	*Mills*	100,000

S. S. Kendal Castle, September 22.
from U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized, Tubes	*Pls.*	400
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	457
Paper, Wrapping	,,	75
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	227
,, Stalk	,,	127

S. S. Atreus, September 23.
from U. S. A.

Grease, Lubricating	*Pls.*	57
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	551
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,895
Soda, Bicarbonate of...	,,	252
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	12
,, Stalk	,,	130
Wax, Paraffin	,,	98
Cigarettes	*Mille*	72,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	51,235

S. S. President Wilson, September 22.
from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	*Pls.*	700
Asparagus Canned	,,	256
Asphalt	,,	340
Borax	,,	168
Canned Fruits	,,	315
Glue	,,	84
Ink, Printing	,,	215
Lead Red	,,	34
Leather, Patent	,,	5
,, Sole	,,	457
Oranges, Fresh	,,	315
Paints, Unclassed	,,	45
Paper, Chipboard	,,	5,045
Raisins	,,	943
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	154,350
Cigarettes	*Mille*	68,000
Varnish	*Galls*	473
Treasure:		
Silver Bar	*Hk.Tls.*	1,271,372

S. S. Clydebank, September 26.
from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	*Pls.*	817
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	195
,, Plain	,,	1,007
Wire	,,	672
,, Shorts	,,	1,574
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	10,718
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	8
,, Stalk	,,	129
Cigarettes	*Mille*	37,500

S. S. Cross Key, September 27.
from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	*Sq. ft.*	733,047

S. S. Malayan Prince, September 27.
from U. S. A.

Printed Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	*Yds.*	8,068
Waterproof Cloth	,,	1,337
Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	*Pls.*	71
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	,,	45
Aluminium Sheets	,,	34
,, Nails, Cut	,,	4
,, Rails	,,	117
,, Galvanized, Tubes	,,	602
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,113
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	245
,, ,, Strips	,,	394
Zinc Sheets	,,	10
Bronze Powder	,,	51
Dextrine Yellow	,,	43
Gum, Arabic	,,	24
Ink, Painting	,,	32
Leather, Sole	,,	36
Paper, Writing	,,	50
,, Unclassed	,,	1,552
Rope	,,	6
Soda, Ash	,,	23
,, Bicarbonate of...	,,	50
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,651
,, Prepared	,,	15
,, Stalk	,,	124
Wax, Paraffin	,,	420
Clocks	*Pcs.*	96
Organs	,,	3
Typewriters	,,	15
Files	*Doz.*	1,032
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	15,677
Cigarettes	*Mille*	35,025
Dyes, Aniline	*Paks.*	1,174
Treasure:	*Tls.*	33,097
Silver Bars	,,	545,938

S. S. Kochi Maru September 27.
from U. S. A.

Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	*Yds.*	1,133
Gum, Resin	*Pls.*	2,577

S. S. West Faralon, September 28.
From U. S. A.

Iron Wire Scrap	*Pls.*	695
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	*Galls*	20,000
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	833

S. S. West Cadron, September 28.
From U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	*Sq. ft.*	605,005

S. S. West Coyote, September 29.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	735
Paper, Wrapping	,,	145
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	551,144

S. S. Empress of Asia, October 2.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel:		
Grey, 32½ in. by 31 yd	Pcs.	2,400
,, 40 ,, 31 ,, ,,		2,000

S. S. Argun Maru, October 9
To San Francisco.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	162
To Los Angeles.		
Tea, Black, Congou, Kinkiang	Pls.	7
Tea, Dust, other Ports	,,	56
,, Leaf, Unfired	,,	93
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	38
Feather Ducks,	,,	15
To New Bedford.		
Silk Waste:		
Shanghai ....Bls. 23	Pls.	76.83
Other Ports,.. ,, 63	,,	210.45
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	50.34
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	8.83
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	6
Kiukiang	,,	146
Shanghai	,,	50
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	20
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	845
Bristles Assorted	,,	200
Cassia Lignea	,,	840
Cotton Rags	,,	136
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	200
Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Hair, Human	,,	51
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	4
Rattan Core	,,	84
Rhubarb	,,	50
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	823

S. S. Victorious, October 2.
From U. S. A.

Iron Hoops	Pls.	216
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	540
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,200
Carbon, Black	,,	423
Cotton Raw Bls.	2,751 ,,	9,636
Wax, Paraffin	,,	6,811
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	218,953
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	30,000
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	1,314
Turpentine, Vegetable.	,,	655

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Prices on spot cotton were easier with very small absorbing power being manifested during the past week, in that spinners bought in parcels sufficient only to meet their immediate requirements. With regard to prices for future deliveries, fluctuations, during the greater portion of the week under review have been nervous and irregular, owing to the wide fluctuations of silver, but toward the close evinced a weaker undertone which may be ascribed to no other cause than the continued depreciation in Mid-Americans and Indians. Nevertheless prices on the whole ruled about Tls. 0.25 higher than the level prevailing in the previous period.

The trend of the market in the near future inclines more to steadiness at current levels without any undue fluctuations either one way or the other.

Yarn:—Meager demand from the interior which was due to the internecine warfare has lead, during the week, to an easier market for yarn, prices having declined some Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 1.00 from last week's level.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	6.83
American-Middling last reported	7.15
Tone of the market,	*Weak.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	12.55 Spot.
	12.27 Dec.
	12.35 Jan.
	12.58 Mar.
	12.80 May.
	13.00 July.

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	204
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan..	239
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	254

Tone of the market—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	32.60
Shanghai, Spot	31.25
M. Ginned Spot	31.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	32.00
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	30.00

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

PAGE

Admiral Oriental Line 245
Passenger and Express Freight Service Trans-Pacific.

American-Oriental Banking Corporation 239
Banking and Investment service.

Association Press 250
Publication of National Y. M. C. A.

British-American Tobacco Company ..... Back Cover
Manufacturers and distributors of Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 244
Continental railway (electrified.)

Chih Tze University 247
Offering literature, political science and business courses.

Corbin Lock Company 242
Reliable locks and hardware.

Die Bruecke 247
Weekly German Magazine.

Dollar Line IV
Round-the-World passenger and freight service.

Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation 246
International banking facilities.

Eyes of China 253
A Fortnightly Magazine of Fact and Fiction.

Hankow Herald 250
The Leading Hankow Newspaper.

International Banking Corp 243
International Banking Service.

International Funeral Parlors 249
Complete funeral home and facilities.

Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company 254
Railway equipment manufacturers.

Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company II
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Northern Pacific Railway 251
Coast-to-Chicago Passenger and Freight Service.

Port of Seattle 244
Commercial port of the Pacific Northwest.

Universal Winding Company 249
Manufacturers of winding machines.

United States Steel Products Company 241
Manufacturers and distributors and steel and steel products.

United States Court for China VI
Court notices.

U. S. Rubber Export Company 246
Manufacturers and distributors of rubber and rubber products.

Sincere Company 235
Department Store.

Standard Oil Company of New York III
Socony-Petroleum Products—Branches all over the world.

Statler Hotels 237
Operators of five first-class hotels in America.

Toyo Murakemi 242
Dealers in Fine Art and Oriental Curios.

Wing On Co. 235
Department Store.

Trade Mark Page VII

Universal Winding Co.
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WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

LEONARD GOODWIN HUSAR, Plaintiff,
vs
MARY JO. HUSAR, Defendant.

Cause No. 2862
Civil No. 1159
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MARY JO HUSAR.

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Oct. 25, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

"All Uncle Sam Got Was Prohibition"

In view of the propaganda spread throughout the Orient some time ago on the subject of the cancellation of European War Debts in which the United States was depicted as a sort of international "Shylock," we reprint herewith a poem which appeared recently in the "Sun Dial" column of the *New York Sun*:

The Applesauce Orchard

(*A reply to Rudyard Kipling's "The Vineyard."*)

I.

At the eleventh hour we came,
Late, perhaps, but pretty game;
Up they leap'd with shouts of joy
And lusty cries of "Attaboy!"

II.

Since our backs had felt no load,
Eagerness in us abode;
And it's only fair to state
No one said, "Go home; you're late!"

III.

Then they called us dearest brother
Talked about our common mother;
Told in tears how much they'd missed us—
Hugged us, necked us . . . even kissed us!

VI

Then they called us "Noble chap,"
"Pal" and "Hero"—all such pap;
Said our motives were the best—
Pinned big medals on our chest.

V.

They went home, delivered hence,
Grudging us no recompense—
But (let's tell a truthful story)
They got all the territory.*

VI.

Rudyard, make some frank confessions:
England got the choice possessions;
Uncle Sam fulfilled a mission—
ALL HE GOT WAS PROHIBITION!

(*All German rights in Egypt and Suez Canal, all of German Southwest Africa, part of German Southeast Africa, a third of Togoland, the Selwyn Theater, Jimmy Gleason and the British rights to "Rose Marie.")

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Smoke

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